APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,583—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
L PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H P.	Captain.	1889. On
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer,	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
*b*POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	16th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Luanch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE S. S. KATIE Gr. Reg. TONS, 2,287, Capt. GALBRAITH, will sail for Havre, on or about the 10th inst. Good accommodation for passengers. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

£ 6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Nuddea	3,000	On or about 10th April 1889.
Bancoora	3,000	,, 30th May ,,

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS.

FINEST PICKED GERMAN, per tin Rs. 2-2
FINEST CALIFORNIAN, per tin, ,, 1-5

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DANISH BUTTER.

THE BEST & CHOICEST ARTICLE IMPORTED
Per tin one lb. Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEESE.

		Rs. a.
DOUBLE GLOSTER—On cut	per lb.	0 14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4 lbs.	,,	0 13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Per 2 lbs. tin, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY),

is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8 ; Pints, per doz., Rs. 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MEDICAL FORMULÆ
OF THE
JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL,
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical Men supplied with Drugs, Chemicals and Preparations, at the lowest rates with strict regard to quality.

Rs. 2 per Copy. Obtainable of
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly. — Rs. 6-8

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. — Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.

Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Rs.	a. Per doz.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
24	0	Treacher's GLENLIVET Whisky. Softened and matured by Age.	24	0
24	0	Treacher's GLENLIVET Whisky. Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.	24	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WE ARE IMPORTING DIRECT FROM

THE SPANISH WINE CO.

THE following Superior SHERRIES and PORT :—

JEREZ COMPETIDOR ……per doz. Rs. 22.
JEREZ FAVORITO……per doz. Rs. 37-8.
VINO DE OPORTO ……per doz. Rs. 21.

The above are ENTIRELY FREE from ADDED ALCOHOL and are ABSOLUTELY PURE, and besides being in high favour in Europe, are strongly recommended by those who appreciate a Good, Sound Wine.

SOLE AGENTS :
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERAMBULATORS

Just Received, best Quality only.
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

JUST LANDED
HATS !
HATS ! !
HATS ! ! !
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen. Drab Square Crown do. do. Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square Brown Round Crown, all the New Shapes	Rs. 9-8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, ½1, East Street.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LIGHT & DURABLE. HOLD-ALLS, &c. PORTMANTEAUS.

12½ per cent.
CASH DISCOUNT.
—
THE BEST
CHOICE
IN THE EAST.
ALL NEW
GOODS.
—
DECK
CHAIRS.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED BAGS	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OX HIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE—POSTED RETURN.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. } **BOMBAY.**

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	0	12	Plain Ærated Water	0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	0	12	Medicinal Soda Water	1	0
Lemonade	1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia	1	0
Tonic Water	1	0	Seltzer Water	1	0
Ginger Ale	1	0	Lithia Water	1	0
Gingerade	1	0	Raspberryade	1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

"HOMEWARD BOUND"
NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30 ; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, ,, ,, 35 ; ,, ,, 4-0
ROYALS, ,, ,, 40 ; ,, ,, 4-8

SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will commend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY !
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor......MR. H. STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT,
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THOSE
GRAND ARTISTES,
MISS GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
MR. CHARLES HARDING.
IN THE BEAUTIFUL COMIC OPERA IN 3 ACTS
OF
"OLIVETTE"
Prices as usual.

Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the Season or for any night during the Season.

N.B.—Only four more Season Tickets remaining.

Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

Free List entirely suspended, Press alone excepted.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Up-Standing WALER CARRIAGE HORSES, believed to be perfectly Sound, quiet in Harness.

A Handsome Barouche, by Fuller of Bristol.

1 Set Double Brass Mounted Harness, new.

1 Set English-made Silver-plated Double Harness, second-hand.

The lot Rs. 2,000. Worth Rs. 3,000. Owner leaving the country.

Apply to H. STANLEY, Esq., Gaiety Theatre, Bombay.

SMOKING CONCERT

AT THE
BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB
TO-NIGHT, AT 9.

Members, with their Friends, are invited to attend.
5th April 1889.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "ARABIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th April, 1889.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 5, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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The Stove is fitted with a full complement of cooking Utensils.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms, as follows:—

An invoice containing XXX and XXXXX Paget Britannia, Thomas's and Edwards's dry plates, size 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 12 by 10.

A consignment of 5 cases of handsome and valuable wooden toys, consisting of various designs and sizes of rocking horses, horses and carts, toy, perambulators, cars, Velocepede horses and gigs, polo horses, cart wheel gigs, swings, tricycles, and railway vans.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, April 5, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

The property of Government.

2. Tons—7-1-13 old iron rails.
0. " 3-1-20 old Fish bolts.
0 " 0-1-22 old Tiebars.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several consignements of Fancy goods, consisting of flowervases, shades, inkstands, toys, dolls, accordians, corcertinas, tobacco boxes and pipes, hand organ, jewel boxes, looking glasses, photo frames and many other Sundry articles.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay arab charger 14-2, eight years old, quiet on parade and broken to harness, believed sound.

1 Kurrachee cow and calf, giving 8 seers of milk daily when in full milk.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham by Hesterton.

1 second-hand strong Victoria, with removeable coach box.

1 pair of handsome strong grey arab horses, 4-2 aged, quiet to ride and drive.

1 handsome strong black Persian horse 14, 3, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

A pair of well matched chesnut Arab ponies will go together in harness.

1 white arab pony, aged 13½, plays polo, quiet to ride or drive.

BONA FIDE

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, plain and carved, French-polished, household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. C. MICHAELIDES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Derwenthouse, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Seehne, firstrate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong second-hand victoria, &c. &c. the property of Captain G. J. W. Baldwin.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich carockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleograph and pictures, &c., &c, the property of G. H. WARWICK, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO
Bombay, April 5, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Arthur Seat," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome harmonium, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent hanging and table lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. MILLER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

HANDSOME EUROPE-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY, the 8th inst, at 2-40 p.m.—

1 handsome Europe-built single-seated brougham, with silk lining and brake.

1 handsome Europe-built Vis-a-Vis with moveable coach box and back seat, brake and moveable hood, for a single horse or pair.

These carriages can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also 1 handsome mail wagonette, carries 8 with brake and concealed door for lady.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A consignment of 3 American safes, manufactured by Messrs. J. and J. Taylor, Toronto, will be sold by Public Auction without reserve at the rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. by order of Messrs. E. C. Banathvalla and Co. on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Such safes having never been imported before, will afford an excellent opportunity to those who have a liking for a strong and decent work. Description of the safes as follows:—

1 No. 3 fire and burglar proof safe 25 by 30 by 24 style usual with key lock.
1 No. 4 do. do. 33 by 28 by 27 with combination lock.
1 No. 1 do. do. 24 by 27 by 25 with combination lock.

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m.. Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 " " prints.
8 cases printed hand kerchieves.
2 " " shawls.

A quantity of English gold and diamond jewellery, consisting of bracelets, lockets, diamond, ruby, pearl and saphire rings, broches, ladies' gold and silver watches, open-faced and hunting watches, self-winding watches, &c.

10 casks, each about 24 gallons, superior Italian red wine.

100 drums ram oil.

On account and at the risk of Raichund Balchund—695 tollas cut garnets.

On account of the concerned.

7 cases each 10 tins of 1 gallon best French polish.
3 " 40 " ½ " "

By order of Marwaree Chutra Gocul, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Jussa Koopa.

1 diamond rose ring of 8 diamonds.
1 " ring.
1 " rose ring.
1 " ring.
1 emerald "
1 ruby and diamond hoop ring.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham,
1 do. do. new victoria.
1 do. do. mail-phaeton.
1 strong light buggy.
1 do. do. dogcart.
1 handsome strong new landau,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Methodist Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of MR. H. ORIENTAR.

The propery will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF Handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha, Ebram & Co., Bellasis-road.

A number of good Arab horses, including hunters and chargers, suitable for single and double harness and saddles, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware crockery and glass-ware, a strong dog cart, with hood and a dark bay pony and harness, table ornaments, flower-vases, sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, April 5, 1889.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 anna.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN-DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our Firm, from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1889.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS in the Bombay Defence Division for the year 1889-90.

Supply of Petty Stores and Materials, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as Earnest-money for each of the above series will be received at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Colaba, 1st April, 1889.

NOTICE No. 16A.

IN Continuation of this Office Notice No. 16 of 27-2-89 it is notified that Two Rates are invited for RUM required for Quetta, *viz.*,

(1). For delivery at Lahore.
With Government Casks.
Without Government Casks.
(2). For delivery at Quetta.
With Government Casks.
Without Government Casks.

2. The date of receiving application for tender form is therefore extended from 30th March, 1889, to 18th April, 1889, and that for receiving and opening tenders from 11th April to 29th April, 1889.

F. WYLLIE, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.
Comt. Store Office, Fort Lahore, 27th March 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.

1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned in their Office at Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, up to 6th April 1889, for the sale of the following Presses and Machinery, &c., belonging to the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld., situate on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba:—

4 Hodgart's Presses of 10" Cylinder as they stand at present, but without foundations.

4 Openers as they now lie.

Shafting and Gearing in the Press house as now left there, with 4 pulleys.

Sundry broken machinery.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit at the rate of Rs. 50 per press and Rs. 100 for any of the other lots, which will be forfeited should the tenderer refuse to receive the lot tendered for. Payment to be made not later than 3 days after notice has been given of the acceptance of the tender.

The Purchaser will have to remove the Presses and other machinery within 15 days of the time of his tender being accepted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
On Account of the Concerned.
Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

WANTED.

A MATE for the Bombay Pilot Schooner.—Applicants must have a Certificate of Competency as Second Mate and good Testimonials as to character.

A Probationer for the Bombay Pilot Service.—Applicants must hold a Certificate of Competency as Master or 1st Mate, also good Testimonials as to conduct and ability and must be British Subjects.

Apply, with certificates and characters in person, to the Assistant Port Officer.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 23rd March, 1889.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR BISSET, R.E.

1. An English-built Varnish Color DOG-CART, by [illegible] Atkinson, in excellent order. Price Rs. 450.

2. PANSY—A Handsome and Powerful Dark Brown AUSTRALIAN MARE, 4 years old, 15-2 high, broken to Single and Double Harness, and regularly used for 2 Months, not tried in Saddle. Bought in Calcutta December 1888, and sold as owner has lost the Match for her. Price Rs. 900.

Apply to Mr. HORMASJEE, at CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum Road, where the Dog-cart and Mare can be seen daily from 7 to 10 a.m."

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR GERALD MARTIN, Malabar Hill.

A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.

A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hungarian, height 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.

A fine bay WALER MARE, height 15-3, age 7 years, quiet and goes well in single and double harness. Price Rs. 400.

A circular fronted BROUGHAM, by Simpson of Madras, with brake, in very good order. Price Rs. 600.

A very comfortable English MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Marner, with brake. Price Rs. 500.

A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, suitable for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.

A set of double pony HARNESS, brass mounted, nearly new, by Davis. Price Rs. 150.

Two sets of English-made double HARNESS, brass mounted.

A 25-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.

A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from and after the 17th of May for any period from Six to Eighteen Months, one of the best BUNGALOWS, in one of the best situation on Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Major G. Martin. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of following lots of Old Material lying on Wari Bunder, where same may be viewed on application, *viz.*:—

	Tons.	Ct.	Qr.	lbs.	
About	5	0	0	0	of Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron.
"	20	0	0	0	of Portions Old Water Cranes and Crab Winches.
"	8	0	0	0	of Fencing Material.
"	5	0	0	0	Fish Bolts.
"	3	0	0	0	Gibs and Cotters.
"	2	0	0	0	Old Wheels and Axles.
"	2	0	0	0	Old Retaining Rings.
"	1	11	0	0	Steel Clips.
"	0	15	0	0	Plates for do.

A lot of old Kyanizing Apparatus.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd April, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1887.
PRANJIWANDAS SAMULDAS and another..Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVIND RAMJI.........................Defendant.

THE Undersigned as Attorneys for the Receiver appointed herein invite offers for the purchase of two vacant pieces of land situate on either side of and in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The piece of land situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts and is well adapted for a large Mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank or at any rate facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece which is situate on the other side of the said station admeasures 12,795 square yards or thereabouts, and on account of its situation is admirably suited for a chawl or range of buildings.

Offers in writting and under seal should be sent to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 8th day of April next, after which day no offers will be entertained. Each offer must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadow Street.—Dated this 7th day of March 1889.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI,
Attorneys.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
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Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.............................£100,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits.

For 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 do. at 4 per cent. " annum.
" 3 do. at 3 per cent. " annum.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works. CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Smoking Concert, Carlton Club.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Oriental (s), from Mormagao. Yesterday:—Bagdad (s), from Mozambique.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Gwalior (s), for China; Krishna (s), Marmagao, intermediate ports and Mangalore; and Chupra (s), Akyab.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes: Mr. Summer (capt.), Mr. Prevost, Mr. Lock, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Nathan,—White: Mr. Graham (capt.), Mr. Daunt, Mr. Warden, Captain Hodgkinson, and Mr. Brooks. To commence at 4-45.

Theft on Boardship.—The captain of the s.s. Clive Brand, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police the loss of a silver hunting watch and gold chain attached from his cabin on Wednesday last. The watch and chain are valued at Rs. 180.

A Missing Girl.—Abdool Suban Punjabee, residing at Girgaum Road, reported to the police that his sister, aged 16 years, a dancing girl, either left or was enticed away by some person on the 2nd instant. She was wearing at the time gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 725.

Robbing a Child of its Ornaments.—The daughter of Jankee Abbajee, aged four years, a dealer in flour, residing at Bhuleshwar, was enticed away by some person on Wednesday forenoon from near her parents' house, and robbed of two silver anklets, valued at Rs.15, from her person. The girl was found straying about by a policeman at the back of the Girgaum Police Court.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion, Gloster Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Quadrille	"Fun of the Fair"	Williams.
Overture	"Cenerentola"	Rossini.
Valse	Ehren on the Rhine	Hutchinson.
Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Valse	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Polka	Toujour Galant	Fahrbach.

Prarthna Samaj.—This *Samaj* celebrated its anniversy last week as usual, and among the several learned lectures delivered at the *mandir* were those of the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E., on Sunday evening, and of Professor Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., on Tuesday evening. Professor Bhandarkar spoke at great length, impressing on the audience that the *Prarthna Samaj* did not preach a new religion. The *Samaj* Hall, which is situated at Girgaum, was overcrowded on these days.

Death of Mrs. D. C. R. de Silva e Lima.—We regret to record the death, on 26th ultimo, at Colangute, Goa, of D. Carmelina Razalia de Silva e Lima, the beloved wife of Mr. Joao Damian de Lima, and daughter of the late patriot, Mr. Constancio Maria de Silva. The deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves behind two sons and one daughter. She was of an agreeable disposition, and had a noble and frank heart. Deeply regretting the loss we present our compliments of condolence to Mr. De Lima and his relatives.—*Anglo-Lusitano.*

The Khojah Street Murder.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Syed Abdoola was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with having committ murder by causing the death of Esau Sulleman on the 9th ultimo. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of th ecas have already been published. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The Fatal Assault Case.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Dhondi Ballajee, Succaram Chimajee, Goolam Mahomed Salla, and Muncherjee Manackjee were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Hamilton, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Purshram Kooshnajee on or about the 26th February last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; Mr. Balcrishna appeared for the first accused, Mr. Dhyriawan for accused No. 2, and Mr. Jamsetjee Kanga for accused No. 3. The fourth accused was not defended by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the four accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Woman Assaulting a Policeman.—A European pensioner named J. Sullivan and his wife, Mary, Jane Sullivan, were charged yesterday by Constable MacCormack before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court with being drunk and disorderly at the Small Cause Court on Wednesday last, and the latter with also assaulting a police sepoy in the execution of his duty. It appears Sullivan and his wife were at the Small Cause Court on Wednesday, and both were the worse for liquor, when Sullivan's conduct attracted the attention of a police sepoy on duty, who interfered and endeavoured to preserve the peace, when Sullivan's wife, evidently losing her temper, struck the policeman with her umbrella. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined Sullivan Re. 1 and Mrs. Sullivan Rs. 5, remarking that she had no right to assault a policeman, and should always endeavour to control her temper.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Gainoo Keroo, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan with having in his possession three *dhoturs*, valued at Rs. 2-8, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he being a reputed thief. The *dhoturs* were subsequently discovered to have been stolen from the shop of a Marwaree named Harry Visram who identified the *dhoturs* as his property. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The same accused was also convicted by the same Magistrate upon a second charge of wilfully trespassing into the premises of Vurjeewundas Permanunddas at Bhuleshwar on Wednesday with intent to commit a criminal offence, and was fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing a Fellow-Labourer.—Succaram Hurry, a mill hand, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, the property of Sattoo Khandoo, also a mill hand, on Wednesday last. The complainant and the accused are both employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mills as labourers. On Wednesday morning the complainant put two currency notes in a canvas bag and placed it in his *bundee* pocket in the presence of the accused, and then placed the *bundee* on a wall in the mill premises. During the noon meal hour complainant looked for his purse and found it missing. Suspecting the accused, complainant reported the theft to the police. Succaram was arrested, and subsequently it was discovered that he had changed the two notes with a Marwaree and obtained Rs. 19-14 in cash from him. Succaram, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"Congress of Cabalistic Wonders."—Mr. Robert Jensen, a conjurer who has already mystified and delighted Bombay audiences with his sleight-of-hand and other feats, returns here to-morrow, opening for a short season at the Novelty Theatre. He brings with him a company, who will give an entertainment to which has been given the novel title "Congress of Cabalistic Wonders." It is described in the circulars sent out [illegible] "refined and interesting." As to the latter there is no doubt of its being so, and from what we already know of Mr. Jensen, there is no reason to believe otherwise than that the entertainment will be nothing else than of the most refined character. Mr. Jensen promises to introduce something new and original of his own of the mystifying order, which, it is understood, will even surpass his "Galatea." Then there is the "Black Art" show, added to which we will have an exhibition of sword and bayonet feats by Oko Mota, a Japanese juggler of fame, and Prof. Robert, who will give a *seance* of modern magic. But the programme will not be composed altogether of the prestidigitator's art. Miss Marie Wilson, contralto vocalist, is a member of the company, and so is Miss Edith Moulton, whose *forte* is skipping-rope dancing. Then finally there is the clever pianist and artist, Mr. A. Linton, who will exhibit some of his lightning sketching.

Mr. Wash Norton's Farewell to India.—The P. & O. mail steamer Siam will this day week carry away from the shores of India for the last time an entertainer whose performances the oldest European residents cannot but remember with the greatest of pleasure as a negro minstrel artist of the good old school. Mr. Norton has gained a popularity to which few have attained, not only with the European population, but he has frequently been called to give private entertainments before the native princes and noblity throughout the whole of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Norton intend visiting various places of interest on their way home. They will break their journey first at Aden, where they will remain till the following homeward bound mail steamer sails, giving a performance each evening. The next stoppage will in all probability be Port Said, and being anxious to see a little of Egypt, as it is very improbable they will cross the Mediterranean again, they propose visiting Cairo, Ismailia, and other places, playing there if they find it convenient. They then expect to visit Malta and Gibraltar, finishing up their career on the stage at Plymouth and London. After visiting some old friends and relatives in England and Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. Norton will sail for New York and proceed across country to California, where they will settle down to a quiet life for the remainder of their lives on an extensive fruit and cattle ranche called "Pine View," of which Mr. Norton is the possessor. While regretting the departure of one who has contributed so much in the past to our entertainment, there is no doubt all who know Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton—and they are not few—will join in wishing them an enjoyable and successful tour on their way home and a long and happy life at "Pine View."

The Alleged Nuisance at Pinjrapole Lane.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr. C. P. Cooper delivered his decision in the case of the Municipality *vs.* Roasina Jamal, in which the defendant stood charged with causing a nuisance at 1st Pinjrapole street, by allowing a quantity of filth to remain on his premises contrary to the provisions of section 372 of the Municipal Act. The accused, it appears, occupied certain premises situated in the street in question, in which there was a well in which he used to wash his buffaloes—about 200 or 300 in number—and which he allowed to stray into the street during the day. The buffaloes at times blocked up the whole thoroughfare, and during the monsoon weather, the nuisance was unbearable to the inhabitants of that locality arising from manure and other filthy matter lying in the open street and not being removed, thereby the roadway became muddy and at times impassable. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said: It appears that the nuisance complained of by the witnesses is the obstruction caused by the buffaloes in passing through the street on their way to and from the accused's premises and in stopping in the street, and in the monsoon causing the street to be in a very muddy state, and not by any nuisance caused by the accused in washing the buffaloes on his premises, the time the offence is alleged to have been committed, namely, on the 8th of January last. The accused must be acquitted, for if the nuisance complained of is an act which causes any common annoyance to persons who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or which causes obstruction or annoyance to persons having occasion to use the street it is a public nuisance, and the accused can be proceeded against by the persons so obstructed or annoyed under the provisions of the Penal Code.

Death of a Hindu Vyas.—In the untimely and premature death of R. R. Pranjiwandass, eldest son of Vyas Shivram Purshotam *alias* Ghela Vyas, the native community has sustained a great loss. The family of Vyas Shivram belongs to Jam Khambbalia, but he has made Bombay his home for the last many years. Of the two sons—Messrs. Pranjiwandass and Gordhandass—of Vyas Shivram, the deceased was elder by about six years, being only 36 at the time of his death. The late Mr. Pranjiwandass Vyas had a natural taste for music, drawing, and other fine arts. His profession was to recite *Kathas*, in which he got masterly reputation. He was a member of the *Gayan Uttejak Mandli* and several other local vernacular associations, and was not only an excellent s[illegible], but composed original poems and contribute to vernacular magazines and journals. The poems sung on he-Jubilee Day, both at Telwadi and Madhaw Baug, were composed by him. He learnt native medicine at home, and gave free advice and medicine to all who went to him. He occupied a very high position in the Hindu society, and was agent to the Morvi State. He was director of the Alliance Cotton Manufactoring Co., Ld., which was closed yesterday in his memory. The funeral procession was largely attended, and among the numerous visitors to the family of the deceased were Sir Mangaldass Nathubhai, Knight, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, R. R. Lakmidass Khimji, Sheth Damodardass Tapidass, and many others. Mr. Pranjiwandass was suffering from liver complaint, and breathed his last on Tuesday night at his residence, at Agiary Lane. We hear he has set apart a certain sum for some charitable purpose, and some of the Chiefs of the Native States with whom he was acquainted and his friends, including Sir Munguldass, contemplate raising a fund in memory of the deceased.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIMS FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas sought to recover from the Indian Oil Mill Company the sum of Rs. 835, being the amount due to plaintiffs for work done and materials supplied to the defendants' company, and interest thereon from 1st February 1887 to 11th March last. Mr. Burder appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The defendants did not put in an appearance. His Honour passed an *ex-parte* decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

Yesterday before the same Judge, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas also sought to recover from Pestonjee Jejeebhoy Shroff the sum of Rs. 737-12, being the value of an iron crank supplied to the defendant at his request. Mr. Burder appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not put in an appearance.

His Honour passed an *ex-parte* decree in favonr of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed with costs.

BENGAL.

Impeached by a Wife.—Corporal E. A. W. Peyton of the 8th Hussars, stationed at Meerut, who deserted in May last, was arrested last week at Howrah. Peyton had gone to Rawalpindi, where, under the name of Campbell, he passed himself off as a gentleman of independent means, and made the acquaintance of a young lady, with whom, with a view to matrimony, he proceeded to Rangoon. Here he obtained employment as a clerk in a Government office and married the young lady under his real name, previously telling her that he was a deserter. Finding that he had been detected he suddenly left Rangoon, came to Calcutta, put up at the Pioneer Hotel, and joined the Presidency Reserve. The proprietor of the hotel, finding that Peyton had run up a bill for nearly Rs. 2,000 with no prospects of an immediate settlement, obtained a decree for the amount at the Howrah Small Cause Court. On the 25th ultimo Peyton was arrested in execution of that decree and taken before the Judge of that Court, and Mrs. Peyton brought the fact of his being a military deserter to the notice of Chief Inspector Samuells, who took him into custody. Peyton's wife, with their infant child, now claims the protection of the military authorities.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—The Port Commission of Calcutta have recorded their "high appreciation of the eminent services which Mr. Bruce has rendered to the Port Trust. He joined the Trust on its establishment in 1870, and the improvements which have been introduced into the Port, and the general success which has attended its administration by the Commissioners, are largely due to the professional skill and the executive energy with which Mr. Duff Bruce has conducted the onerous duties of Vice-Chairman and Engineer. The Commissioners would specially refer to the work done by Mr. Bruce during the year 1882-83 to 188[illegible]-87 in connection with the wet docks, now under construction at Kidderpore, the designs and estimates for which as finally approved and sanctioned by the Secretary of State were prepared entirely by Mr. Bruce. Though his term of office as Port Commissioner expired in 1887, the Commisssoners think that his final retirement from the service of Government affords a fitting opportunity for them to repeat their acknowledgments of their great obligations to him for his valuable services during the many years he held his late appointment."

The crusade against sparrows (says the *Australasian*) in the Ballarat district has just been brought to a close. The season for the receipt of eggs and heads terminated on Saturday, the 12th Eebruary, by which date 59,482 eggs and 15,546 heads, making a total of 75,028, had peen received and paid for. The crusade lasted for thirty-three days, and Mr. Thomas Bath, who had the conduct of it, is of opinion that unless a more rapid system of extermination is adopted, the sparrows will soon eat as much grain as the colony can grow. As the cost of destroying sparrows in the manner adopted has amounted to rather more than £1 per 1,000, it is evident the system will break down from sheer inability of farmers to pay the cost. The sparrow question is thus approaching a climax in many districts.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BALLOONING.

A Calcutta paper writes:—"Travellers who have occasion to visit the Sunderbuns must envy the celerity of Mr Spencer's recent passage from Calcutta to the region of Hossainabad. Only two days before Mr. Spencer's trip, says a correspondent, it took me a night and half a day to reach Hossainabad, going by rail to Port Canning and thence by steam-launch along the Athara Banka river, a route known as the outer Sudderbuns passage. The journey was accomplished not without some risk from the launch running aground on the ebb, and being nearly capsized by the swirl of the turning tide—dangers to which a balloon can never be exposed. But for the fact that Government might find in the proposal some pretext for cutting travelling allowance, which is already dwindling towards vanishing point, our officials might perhaps, be induced to consider the desirability of exchanging the district steam-launch for a balloon. Certainly the dangers are not all on one side, and we commend the subject to hon'ble Members of Council, who often find that they have to 'rough it' during their cold season tours. It would also be an extremely pleasant change to be able to fly through the air to Simla in a few hours instead of spending several days on a miserable railway journey."

MR. SATHE AND THE MUMLATDARS.

Mr. Ganesh Narayan Sathe, who lodged a complaint at the District Magistrate's Office against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and four others, who made statements in the case of Hanmantrao Jahagirdar that they had given bribes to the said Hanmantrao as an Agent of Mr. Crawford, appeared before Mr. W. A. East, District Magistrate, at Saswad last Monday, and made the following statement on oath:—I am a Koknasta Brahmin and a Pensioner of the Bombay Municipality. My present occupation is that of a tobacco seller. The application to Mr. Vidal against Messrs. Sindekar, Dabir and four others was prepared with the assistance of my certain friends. I am unable to mention their names. They are several, and I know them only by sight. The other applications were also prepared by the assistance of friends whose names I do not know. I never received the previous summons issued to me last February. I had gone to Bhownagar, and was away from 21st January to 7th March. I had gone there with Mr. Krishnajee Vittal, cashier. I do not know his surname (after some prevarication and hesitation the witness stated that, his surname was *Datte*) Mr. Krishnajee Vittal is the younger brother of Mr. Shridhar Vittal Datte. I had put up with Mr. Krishnajee Vittal Datte at Bhownagar. I had never seen Bhownagar before, and can not tell why I had gone there. I had no business there. My third class railway fare and other expenses were defrayed by Mr. K. V. Datte, who is my friend from childhood. When I went to Bhownagar I did not know that my presence was required in the case. (Here the witness was desired to read out his first complaint, and he read accordingly.) After reading he continued: I cannot tell why I had experinced difficulty in reading my own complaint properly. It was composed and prepared by others It is in my own handwriting, but I do not know the meaning of some words in it. I have no personal knowledge of the six persons mentioned in my complaint. I was not present when these men made their statements before Mr. Vidal in the case against Hanmantrao Jahagirdar. I became aware of the statements through the medium of newspapers. I have incurred no loss or damage from the statements of these persons whom I do not know. My mind was distressed and angered against them because they ungratefully accused Mr. Crawford of corruption before a high tribunal. No one besides myself has come forward against the persons, I do not wish to proceed with my complaint. There is no special or particular reason for doing what I have done in the matter, I had a mind to obtain the services of Mr. Norton, the famous Barrister at Madras, but I did not receive any reply from him to my communication on the subject. I believe that Mr. Norton's fees amount to two hundred rupees a day. I had intended to meet this charge by subscriptions among friends. Mr. Shridhar Vittal Datte is one of those friends who took interest in the preparation, &c., of the petitions. The expenses incurred were defrayed by him. I do not know why he took so much interest in getting up the case. The communication I addressed to Mr Norton was written by me at the dictation of Mr Shridhar Vittal Datte. Besides S V Datte I am unable to mention the names of the others who assisted and took interest in the prepartion of the application.

Here the Magistrate postponed the hearing in order to enable the witness to make up his mind to give up the other names. The witness was bound over to attend the court at noon on the following day (Tuesday) which he did, and deposed as follows—Mr. Shridhar Vittal Datte was the chief person who took part in instructing me and drawing up my petition. It was Mr. Shridhar Vittal Datte who encouraged me to stand forward. The petition was written at Mr. Datte's house in a room outside. The first complaint dated 23rd October, was written by me according to Mr. Datte's dictation. The petitions dated the 25th October, 1888, and 23rd March, 1889, where also written at the same place and in the same manner. I do not know the names of the other persons who assisted me in getting up the petition. The Magistrate finding that the witness intentionally omitted to mention the names of those persons, passed the following order under Section 485 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The following order was then made. The witness throughout his evidence has prevaricated and contradicted himself, and persistently refuses to mention the names of the friends who met at Shridhar Vittal Datte's house, and who has stated in his evidence that he was assisted in drawing up the original complaint and other applications. The Court considers it necessary to enquire and decide who the real complainants in the case were, the witness being confessedly only their mouth-piece. The Court directs that Ganesh Narayan Sathe be simply imprisoned for seven days unless in the meantime he consents to answer the questions put to him. In pronouncing the order the Magistrate expressed regret at the persistency of the witness in withholding the required names. Later in the evening Mr Sathe sent word from his cell stating that he had made up his mind to give out the names. He was recalled and examined further when he mentioned certain names as of those persons who took interest and assisted in the preparation of the petitions against the six persons mentioned above. He then submitted a formal application withdrawing himself from the prosecution. The application was accepted, and the witness allowed to withdraw from the prosecution, further proceedings in the case were stopped. *Deccan Herald.*

CYCLING IN AUSTRALIA.

From Wheeling.

Mr. J. C. Copland, of the Surrey Bicycle Club, writes:—"I feel convinced I should never have been able to have successfully completed my bicycle journey of twelve hundred miles, from Sydney to Melbourne and back, without St. Jacobs Oil. At the end of each day's journey I painted myself all over with this restoring balm, and felt completely re-strengthened and refreshed. I ate my food with renewed appetite, slept healthfully and sound. Once my ankle weakened and gave way, but one application of this sovereign cure set it right, and it did not again trouble me."

The champion bicyclist of Australia, Mr. John Rolfe, writes, that in the six days' contest for the championship, after riding eight consecutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he is positive he won the great race, and was enabled to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterwards, from the effects produced by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He calls it his boon companion, and recommends it to all athletes.

While playing cricket on the East Melbourne Grounds last season, writes David Scott, the great Australian cricketer, I received a terrible blow with a crickt ball below my knee, which caused intense pain, and my leg became so swollen that I was obliged to go to my home in a cab. I was advised to try St. Jacobs Oil. I had applied it twice only, when to my delight the swelling disappeared, and I was entirely free from pain. My leg had become black and blue from the knee to the ankle from the hurt, and the magical effect of St Jacobs Oil induced me to give my experince to the public. I have recommended it to many cricketers and football players, all of whom have found as surprising relief as I did.

In an interview with the Australian cricketers, leading oarsmen, athletes, and gymnasts of London, one of the editorial writers of the London Daily *Sportsman*, states, as the confirmed opinion of all, that St. Jacobs Oil for the cure of pains, aches, and all bodily ailments has no equal.

An extraordinary crime is reported from Transylvania, where a young lieutenant has been shot dead by a private soldier. The statement of the latter is, that while on duty he was sent for by the lieutenant and commanded to fire at the latter The man did so, and the lieutenant fell dead.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Capt J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

The P and O Co's steamer Gwalior, 1,602 tons, Captain W J Nantes, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Krishna, 199 tons, Captain M Budroodin, sailed yesterday for Mormagao, intermediate Ports and Mangalore, with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mozambique, with a general cargo and Lieut Swayne, as cabin, and 52 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Oriental, 939 tons, Captain M Frowhawk, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Marmagao, with a general cargo, and Mr J A M Albuquerque, as cabin passenger.

The steamer Schwan, 1,011 tons, Captain Hos Hagen, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Canal with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Franks and 3 children, and Mrs Maxon, as cabin, and 6 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" C. McGregor	19[illegible]6	Palmer	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Assama	2450	Smith	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" Schichallion	1011	Dunlop	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" L. Tower	1892	Purse	L	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1761	Philips	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Chicago	1250	Morgan	N	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
" Iago	1550	Ouston	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Labordonais	1371	Siblet	Q	A. Simeon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Orion	1833	B. Vidas	2	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
" Bormida	1199	Hegri	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Pekin	2133	Harris	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Gwalior	1602	Nantes	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Katie	2117	Galbraith	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Oriental (s)	Frowhawk.	Mormagao.
4	Bagdad (s)	Whitehead.	Mozambique, Mar 2

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Gwalior (s)	Nantes	China.
	Krishna (s)	Nakoda	Mormagao, Intermediate Ports and Mangalore.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Akyab.

The steamer Oriental entered for loading yesterday for Mormagao.

The steamer Schwan, Hos Hagen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg via Canal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
31	Loodiana s	Bristten	Bombay, March 22.
	I. M. S. Quantung	Barwich	Port Blair, Mar 18.
	Khandalia s	Alexander	Moulmein, Mar 27.
	Godiva s	Roberts	Liverpool, Nov 2[illegible].

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Steamers Commilla, Simla, Madura, and City of Bombay. Ships Sierra Lucena and Bactria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
1	Malda s	Calcutta.
2	Maharaja s	Bombay.
	Nowshera s	Calcutta.
	Scindia s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
2	India s	Calcutta.
	Clan Macarthur s	Calcutta.
	Malda s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Capt, Bl, H L I, on leave, from Peshawar.
Lovett, Capt, Bl, K R Rifles, on duty, from Meerut.
Browne, Lieut, Bl, 37th Dogra, on furlough, from Sialkote.
Saunders, Lieut, Bl, The Rifle Bde, on leave, private affairs, from Bareilly.
Downes, Capt, Bl, 11th B I, on leave, private affairs, from Fyzabad,
Hennell, Col, Bo, 5th L I, on leave, from Baroda.
Scott-Bevis, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Rl I Fus, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Swayne, Lieut, Ms, R E, on duty, from Zanzibar Coast.

DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Thompson, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Poona.
Tanner, Lieut, Bo, 9th Bo, Infy, on duty, to Satara.

April 5.

MacFarlan, General, Bl, Divnl Staff, on duty, to England.
Brereton, Major, Rl I Fus, on leave, to England.
Boddona, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, permitted to retire, to England.
Edwardes, Major-General, Bo, Staff, on leave, to England.
Downes, Capt, Bl, 11th B I, on leave, private affairs, to England.
Molloy, Lt-Col, Bl. 25th Goorkhas, on leave, private affairs, to England.
Mulvany, Surg-Maj, Bl, IMD, on leave, private affairs, to England.

April 6.

Bona, Lieut, Bl, retired, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 5, 1889.

1. The meeting called for Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m., will be held at head-quarters.
2. All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to head-quarters immediately.
3. The Ranges are placed at the disposal of "E" Company on Monday next, 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. Artillery.
Bombay, April 5, 1889.

Order No. 2.—The competitions for the Battery Prizes will be continued on Monday and Wednesday next, the 8th and 10th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.—April 5.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

623—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs. Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C.
624—Payne, G and S—Mirally Rehmoobhoy vs. Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Tobin and R.
625—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jamnabai vs. Khimji Vulubhdas and others—Mansuklal, D and J, Khunderao M, and L, S, F and N.
626—M H Khan—Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla vs. Ardasir Bezonji Surti—Bomonji and H.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12,960-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs. Nusserwanji Jehangir Khumbatta—Macfarlane, E and H.
44,4670-88—Hore, C and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. The B I S N Co.—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others.—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 4.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 21st March 1889, the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Surgn-Major U J Bourke, and Surgn R W E H Nicholson.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 24th March 1889:—9th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Mirza Muhammad Beg to be Subhedar vice Arjudia Parsad, pensioned; and Havaldar Samson Jacob to be Jamadar vice Mirza Muhammad Beg, promoted.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgn-Major S J Goldsmith, I M S, in medical charge Baghelkhand Political Agency; and Bgde-Surg I B Lyon, I M S, Chemical Analyser to Govt, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut Col W Laing, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capt E V P Monteith, SC, and Lieut C H C Heyman, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Surgn-Major B C Keelan, IMS, one year, medical certificate.

With reference to G O G No 475, dated 21st September 1887, the furlough, under the Regulations of 1875, therein granted to Lieut P J H Aplin, S C, is converted into leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of quitting India, under Clause 51, India Army Circular, 1886. Pension service tenth year, commenced 1st May 1887.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and eighty days on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgn-Major F C Barker, MD, FRCSI, in medical charge, Kathiawar Political Agency.

The following promotions amongst officers of the Commissariat Dept are ordered consequent on the retirement of Col E S Walcott, CB, Assist Commissary General, First Class, to have effect from 1st April 1889:—Col J Hibbert, Actg Assist Commissary Genl, first class, is confirmed in the grade. Capt G C Dobbs, Assist Commissary Genl, third class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, second class; Capt H S A Fuller, Assist Commissary Genl, fourth class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, third class; Capt E A Barclay, Actg Assist Commissary Genl, fourth class, is confirmed in the grade; Lieut H R F Anderson, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class; and Lieut T Moss, 16th Bo Infy, attached to the Commissariat Dept, is appointed Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, on probation.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Mr L P Walsh and Capt J S Ashby are appointed, respectively, sub pro tem. Third and Fifth Assist to the Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 9th Oct 1888 till the date on which Capt W P Kennedy ceased to be sub pro tem third Assist Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Col A M Phillips and Col C Wodehouse, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 13th March 1889.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J D S FitzMaurice, C S, to act as Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, till further orders, vice Mr A B Steward, C S, transferred.

Judicial Department.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on Lieut Col G B Simpson's reversion to Military duty:—Major J Humfrey to be Dist Supt of Police in the Karachi Dist, but to continue on special duty, Junagad State, till further orders; Mr H Kennedy to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Karachi Dist during the absence of Major Humfrey, or till further orders; Mr J B D Adams to be Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist vice Major Humfrey, transferred; and Mr G W Cotgrave to be Dist Supt of Police in the Thana Dist vice Mr Adams, transferred.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges vice Mr Vyankatrao Rukmangad Inamdar appointed to the Statutory Civil Service:—Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak from Muddebihal to Bijapur, at this own request; and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wag from Honavar to Muddebihal, the arrangements at Honavar and Kumta continuing as during Mr. Wag's absence on leave.

Under the provisions of Sec 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is, on his transfer to Bijapur, invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr W H Horsley, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 826, dated the 10th Feb 1888.

Mr Goldsmid, F L, Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of extraordinary leave without pay up to 29th of May 1889. Mr. Goldsmid has also been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Azam Nagaesh Abaji, acting Mahalkari of petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum, is under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Madhuvachram Balvachram Hora relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bulsar in the Surat Dist on the 21st inst.

Mr Motiram Bhawanidas has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be sub *pro tem.* Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat Dist, with effect from the 21st inst, vice Mr Jugaldas Lakhmidas, transferred.

Azam Bhimaji Krishna, acting Mahalkari of petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum, is under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr Raghunath Yeshwant has been appointed, under Sec 40 of XIV of 1869. (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahiwadi in the Satara Dist, with effect from the 13th inst, during the absence of Mr Bhikaji Vithal on privilege leave, or until further order.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar relinquished charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist on the 22nd ultimo, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bagal assumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist on the 23rd ultimo.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn A F Ferguson, MB, CM, to officiate as Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Revenue Department.

Sholapur District.—Mr Damodar Sakharam, Offig Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 17th Nov 1888 to 2nd March 1889.

Broach District.—Mr. Hargovan Balgovandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Broach, on 19th and 20th Jan 1889; Mr Motiram Ganpatram, Offig Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 3rd to 6th, on 10th and 11th, and from 15th to 17th Feb 1889; and Mr Durgaram Ganpatram, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jambusar, from 15th to 22nd Feb 1889.

Surat District.—Mr Makanji Nichabhai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jalalpur, on 8th, from 15th to 20th Jan 1889, and from 17th to 24th Feb 1889; Mr. Manekji Cavasji, Offig Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 18th to 21st Jan 1889; Mr. Narsopant Chintaman, Offig Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, from 20th to 24th Jan 1889, Mr. Mayashankar Prabhashankar, Offig Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, from 25th to 27th Jan 1889; Mr. Mancharam Makandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Surat, from 1st to 31st Aug. 1888; Mr. Bhaidas Dulabdas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Surat, from 18th to 26th Nov. 1888; Mr. Mancharam Makandas, Offig. Sub-Registrar of Olpad, from 16th Jan. to 31st May 1888; Mr. Chunilal Kahandas, Offig Sub-Begistrar of Olpad, from 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1888; Mr. Narsopant Chintaman, Offig Sub-Registrar of Bulsar, on 15th Aug. 1888; Mr. Makanji Nichabhai, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jalalpur, on 21st and 22nd Aug., from 31st Aug. to 2nd Sept. and 3rd to 16th Nov. 1888; Mr. Kasanji Ranchodji, Offig. Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 23rd Sept. to 9th Oct. 1888; Mr. Manekji Cavasji, Offig. Sub-Registrar of Bardoli, from 2nd to 5th Nov. 1888; Mr Atmaram Maneklal, Offig. Sub-Registrar of Pardi, from 24th to 27th May 1888; Mr. Naranji Kuverji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pardi, on 8th and 9th Aug and from 5th to 7th Oct 1888; Mr Jivanlal Narandas, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chikhli, on 16th May 1888; Mr Chhotalal Himatram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Chikhli, on 3rd and 4th Oct and from 2nd to 4th Dec 1888; Mr Gowrishankar Harjivan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mandvi, from 14th to 17th June 1888; and Mr Madhavram Kevalram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Mandvi, from 3rd to 11th Nov 1888.

Kolaba District—Mr Wasudev Balkrishna, Offg Sub-Registrar of Karanja, from 11th to 13th Feb 1889.

Thana District—Mr Vishnu Damodar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Vada, from 3rd Sept to 29th Dec 1888.

Kanara District—Mr Dattatraya Balaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Haliyal, from 17th Feb to 1st March 1889

Shikarpur District—Mr Mulchand Hirdaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Labdarya, from 5th to 7th Jan 1889; Mr Mulraj Sakhawatri, Offg Sub-Registrar of Rate-dero from 6th to 9th and 14th to 17th Jan 1889; and Mr Gopaldas Kalachand, Offg Sub-Registrar of Rato-dero, from 18th to 22nd Feb 1889.

Upper Sind Frontier District.—Mr. Habibulha valad Kadar Baksh, Offi Sub-Registrar of Thul, from 18th to 25th Feb. 1889.

Khandesh District—Mr Vinayak Balvant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sindkheda, from 8th to 10th Nov 1888; Mr Sakharam Amrit, Offg Sub-Registrar of Shirpur, from 1st to 7th Nov 1888; Mr Malbar Mahipat, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner on 14th and 15th Oct 1888; Mr Naro Kasinath, Offg Sub-Registrar of Jamner, from 6th to 25th Nov 1888; and Mr Babaji Sitaram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Savda, on the 10th Jan.

Ratnagiri District—Mr Vithal Yeshvant, Offg Sub-Registrar of Vengurla, from 3rd to 8th Feb 1889.

Belgaum District—Mr Ramchandra Appaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Hukeri, on 14th and 15th Feb 1889.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr E M Pratt, C S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 1st inst.

Messrs M C Gibb, C. S, A. Lucas, C S., and G. Carmichael, C S., passed an examination in Marathi on the 1st inst.

Messrs W Harvey, C S., and R B Stewart, C S, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 1st inst.

Messrs J H Dickinson and C Pogson, Assist Collectors of Salt Revenue, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 1st inst.

Mr H R Cooke, CS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough up to 30th June 1889.

Mr C H Jepp, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr E Gray, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

General Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1887:—Mr W Sangster to be Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the town of Karachi under Sec 4 of the Act. The Ex Engr, Karachi Canals, for the time being, to be Commissioner under Sec 5 of the Act; and Mr J H A Ingram and Mr J Hughes to be Examiners under Sec 17 of the Act.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

By the Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Azam Samsudin Baramia, Chief Constable, is appointed to act as Inspr of Police, third grade, in the Panch Mahals, during the absence of Khan Saheb Abasalikhan Mahamadkhan Dehlvi, on privilege leave for three months from 5th April 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Narbheram, probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Mandvi in the Surat Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. A F Maconochie, C S, assumed charge of the office of Assist Collr, Thana, on the 19th ultimo.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are made:—Rao Saheb Becharlal Jivanlal from Bulsar in Surat to Daskroi in Ahmedabad; Rao Saheb Prabhashankar Bhaishankar from Daskroi to Broach; and Rao Saheb Chhaganlal Bhuderji, from Broach to Bulsar in Surat

Central Division.

Mr Shriniwas Balaji delivered over charge of his office as Extra Dist Depty Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 22nd inst.

Rao Saheb Mahadev Govind Wagle, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Man, now doing duty at Taluka Valva in the Satara Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Capt L E Beckham delivered over and Mr H Woodward received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 18th inst.

Azam Kashinath Jagannath and Wassudeo Sakharam Sathe, Head Karkuns of the talukas of Peint and Chandor, respectively, in the Nasik Dist, are appointed to act as Mamlatdars of the said talukas during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbents Rao Sahebs Ramchandra Appaji Madhekar and Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, or until further orders.

Mr. Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar, Deputy Accountant in the office of the Collr of Khandesh (Dhulia), acted as Head Accountant in the same office from the 6th Nov 1888 to the 19th Feb 1889, both days inclusive, in consequence of the transfer of Mr. Narayan Krishna Thanekar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar, and pending the arrival of Rao Saheb Damodhar Mahadeo Kotwal.

Lieut Col S Babington delivered over and Mr. E. C Cox received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Pelice, Poona, on the 26th ult.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman, Native Assist to the Commissioner, Southern Divn, delivered over charge of his office on the 22nd March.

Messrs E J Ebden and J H Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magistrate, Bijapur, on the 20th inst.

Messrs Rango Ramchandra Bhardi and Ramchandra Bapuji, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collr and Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar, on the 18th inst.

Messrs A Camine and J Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magistrate, Ratnagiri, on the 20th inst.

Messrs E J Ebden and J H Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Political Agent for Jath and Daphlapur States on the 20th March 1889.

Messrs Krishnaji Dattatraya and H Ingle respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzur Depuy Collr, Kanara, on the 19th inst.

By the Commissioner of Cutoms, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Mr F Clifford, Abkari Inspr in the Rs 100 Grade, was appointed sub pro tem Inspr in the Rs 150 Grade from the 26th to 31st July 1888.

Mr Nusserwanji Shapurji, Abkari Inspr, Surat, in the Rs 75 Grade, was appointed to the Rs 100 Grade sub protem from 26th to 31st July 1888, vice Mr Clifford, and to act in the Rs 125 Grade from 1st to 27th Aug 1888 pending Mr D'Souza's arrival.

Mr Sakharam Hurji, Abkari Sub-Inspr, Bombay, on Rs 60, was allowed privilege leave of absence on half-pay, with effect from the 18th Dec 1888.

Mr Vaziralli Amiralli, Abkari Inspr, Khandesh, on Rs 75, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay for three months, with effect from the 1st inst, in continuation of the sick leave granted to him by this Office Notifications Nos 902 and 1,234, dated respectively the 23rd Feb and 9th March 1889.

Mr Geo J Barker, Abkari Inspr, Khandesh, on Rs 150, is allowed privilege leave for two months and a half, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

By the Sanitary Commissioner.

Sardarkhan Gulam Hyderkhan, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 2ad Dec 1888 to 11th March 1889 inclusive, and Hussainkhan Rahmonkhan was appointed sub pro ten, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, during his absence.

Bapu Abaji, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator Sangola Taluka, Sholapur Zilla, was granted sick leave from 4th Jan to 3rd Feb 1889 and leave without pay from 4th to 10th Feb 1889 inclusive; and Raoji Mahadev, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Balkrishna Ganesh, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 3rd Feb to 17th March 1889 inclusive, and Lalaji Ganesh was appointed to act for him.

Mahadev Chintaman, Candidate Vaccinator, Satara, Northern Divn, was granted leave without pay from 1st to 31st March 1889 inclusive, and Sitaram Wamon Mundale is appointed to act for him.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

THERE has been an accession of activity in several branches of our trade during the past week. Cotton has been taken pretty freely for export, and local consumers have been buyers to a considerable extent in a firm market sustained by the prospect of a falling off in receipts of the new crop, which should soon begin to be realized. There has been much more doing in Seeds at somewhat higher rates; but Wheat, under the influence of home advices, continues dull and neglected. In sympathy with Silver, Exchange has been weak and declining, and though a steadier feeling has latterly prevailed, our quotations this evening show a decline of ⅛d. from those of last Thursday, both in demand Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by another one per cent. this afternoon. Government Paper has been strong and advancing, the rise in the cash price of Fours since last week being ¾ per cent. In the absence of demand for tonnage and with the presence of relets on the market, Freights have been dull and declining, and the tendency is still downward. An improved tone and rather more life has been apparent in the Import Market in view of cheaper money and a fair demand; but in the Indent branch of the business there are as yet no signs of increased vitality, nor can any be looked for at least for another month or so.

MONEY has had an easier tendency throughout the week, and accommodation has been obtainable in the open market on lower terms by one or two per cent. than could be had a short time ago. The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday, however, showed an increase in the cash balance of only about a lakh and a half; but this was owing in a great measure to Government withdrawals; for though there had been a material falling off in private deposits, a decrease in Loans had much more than counterbalanced this, and the net decrease in trade requirements was really represented by 5¼ lakhs. As the week has advanced the prospect of cheaper money has seemed more assured, and the reduction which was made in the Presidency Banks' rates this afternoon was generally anticipated. The Bank of Bengal lowered its rates by one per cent. yesterday, so the minimum in each case is now 10 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was weak throughout the day last Friday and closed 1-32d. to 1-16d. below the quotations given in our last report. A few Merchants' Bills came out for the mail and at 1s. 4⅝d. for late April; but business generally was dull. On Saturday the market opened weak at 1-32d. below the previous evening's rates for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and quotations afterwards declined another 1-32d., while 3 months' sight Credits were 1-32d. lower than Friday's closing rate. Business continued very dull, however, with little doing either way. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4½d. for the mail of the 12th instant and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for May delivery. Silver having declined further 1-8d. per oz. in London on Saturday this market opened on Monday morning 1-16d. below last week's closing rates, and was afterwards quiet but steady at the decline. 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits was obtainable only in one direction, and a fair business was done at the rate. Some Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. for May-June transfer; but the demand for remittance is very limited. The market was steady in the forenoon of Tuesday with a moderate business passing, and closed firm in the evening, 1s. 4 5-16d. Bank Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 11-32d. Demand being offered in one direction. Business was done in the morning in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 15-32d.; but the rate could not be had later in the day. Yesterday we opened at about the previous evening's rates for Bank and Private Paper, and closed steady at the extreme quotations for the former, not much business having been done during the day on any line. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the second half of April and at 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. for May delivery. With news to hand this morning that 18¼ lakhs of Council Bills were allotted to the three Presidencies at the weekly biddings at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 26¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 5-16d., besides an extra lakh of the latter on Bombay at 1s. 4⅜d. this market has been steady at yesterday's rates, but with not much doing. We quote forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 7-32d. for 1st-15th May, 1s. 4 3-16d. for 15th May-15th June, and 1s. 4⅛d. for July Transfer. For Credits the forward rates at closing were 1s. 4 15-32d. for 15th-30th April, 1s. 4 7-16d. to 13-32d. for May, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for June; and for ready we quote:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4½d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4⅝d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·74	„
Do.	6 do.	1·74½	„

The weekly official return of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 3rd April 1889	Rs. 81,01,665
Silver received during the week	22,84,161
	Rs. 103,85,826
New coin paid during the week	17,02,920
	Rs. 86,82,906
Bullion belonging to private individuals	73,76,763
	Rs. 1 60,59,669
Last week	1,33,00,801

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance in Four per cents for cash and the near account took place last Friday. There was little doing for cash, but a number of "bear" transactions for Saturday's settlement were closed, and the rate for that account and for cash, which was quoted in the morning at 99⅝, stood for a time at 99 13-16, but subsequently receded to 99 9-16, at which it closed, the 30th April account having been weak at the slightly reduced rate of 99⅝. The monthly settlement passed off quietly on Saturday, most of the "bear" accounts having been squared on the previous day. 99⅝ was quoted during the greater part of the day for Fours for cash and at 99 11-16 for the 30th April account; but the market afterwards became weaker, and at closing the rate for Money was 99½. On Monday the market was firm at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on Saturday's closing quotation for Fours, at 99⅝, and of ¼ per cent. for the 30th April account, for which the rate was 99 15-16. The market opened on Tuesday with a still upward tendency at 99 11-16 for Fours for cash, but the rate soon advanced to par, at which the market closed. For the next account there were sellers in the early part of the day at 100⅛ and at 100 7-16 for the end of May; but a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was afterwards established. A firm feeling continued to prevail on the following day, till near the close, at some further advance in rates, induced, it would appear, as much by the scarcity of Paper as by present and prospective ease in money. The cash rate for Fours was quoted as high as 100⅛, and for the next and more distant accounts 100⅜ and 100⅝ respectively were named; but 1-16 of the advance was afterwards lost. To-day the market has been strong and advancing, with Fours for cash at 100¼, at which they closed this afternoon, and the two next accounts at 100 7-16 and 100 11-16 respectively. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103⅜ has been the rate throughout the week; 103½ may now be quoted.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 107½. Port Trust Bonds have also advanced to the same extent, and are now quoted at 96½.

SHARES.—Though there has been a moderate enquiry for Mill Scrip during the past week, business has been upon a smaller scale in this market than for the week preceding, and our quotations this evening compared with those by last mail do not show many changes: such as they are, however, they favour holders in the majority of cases. New Great Eastern Mill shares have advanced Rs. 35; Presidency, Rs. 22½; Howard and Bullough, Jewraj Balloo, and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 15 each; Sholapore, Maneckji Petit, Morarji Gokaldas, and Indian, Rs. 10 each; and Connaught and Empress Rs. 5. On the other hand, Colaba Land and Mill, Framji Petit, and Khatao Mucconji are Rs. 10 down; Maha Lakshmi and Bombay United are Rs. 5 lower; and Oriental have declined Rs. 2½. In Press Scrips Prince of Wales is Rs. 15 up; and New Berar and Volkart's Press shares have advanced Rs. 7½ and Rs. 5, respectively; Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 75 higher, and the third issue have advanced Rs. 10; Badham, Pile and Bapty Flour are Rs. 2 up. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 17½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been some increase in business in *Grey Shirting* during the week, which we attribute to money having become more plentiful, owing to which up-country buyers have not been obliged to make long credit a condition of their purchases, as has lately been the case. Manchester manufacturers are selling at lower figures for April-May delivery, and more business has been done in consequence. Supplies and quotations are the same as last week. *Bleached* and *Turkey Red* Goods are firm at previous quotations, and other descriptions of imported goods are unchanged. The offtake for the week is put down at 3,700 packages. There has been a little more enquiry than before for Local Goods and rates are maintained, but the tone of the market is quiet.

YARNS.—Imported Twist has been rather neglected, and only a moderate business has transpired, but the market keeps steady at our last quotations. Advices from Hongkong make the sales of *Bombay Spinnings* for the week ending last Monday 5,000 bales, with Exchange Rs. 220, and with rates tending in sellers' favour. In presence of these advices, China buyers, with more financial accommodation available, have operated more freely, and rates have advanced 1-16 anna per lb. for fine qualities of 10s. and 12s., though only 1-32 for 16s. and 20s.; and the clearances for the week are estimated at 10,000 bales. The market closed brisk, with a good enquiry for the above named counts, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As. 4⅞	to 5 1-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „ 5⅛	„ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „ 5½	„ 6	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „ 5⅝	„ 6 1-16	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „ 6⅜	„ 6½	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „ 6⅞	„ 7	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „ 7¼	„ 7½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „ 7¾	„ 8½	„

METALS.—There is very little doing in *Copper* or *Yellow Metal*. The former is quoted 8 to 10 annas lower and the latter 8 annas to a rupee down in a quiet market. *Iron* is also quiet, a small business only being reported, while rates are quoted as before for all descriptions.

COALS.—There have been further sales of Powell's Duffryn—March-April shipment—at Rs. 24½ during the past week. The demand, however, does not continue as brisk as was reported a few weeks ago. Sellers evince a willingness to go on at the above named price, but buyers are now out of the market. For North Country Coal the demand has been very weak, Davison's West Hartley being quoted at Rs. 19½. Shipments will now, however, fall off, owing to rates here being considerably below actual home cost. The stocks, however, of light Coal on bunder are heavy. We quote:—

Cardiff	Rs. 23 to 24½	per ton
West Hartley	„ 19	„
Welsh Hartley	„ 18	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This market closed firm last Friday, considerable purchases of Oomra descriptions by exporters and of Bengals and Dhollera kinds by local consumers having been made on the basis of previous rates; but the week closed with little business doing, though the tone of the market remained steady, and prices were unchanged. The new week opened with a good demand, principally from shippers, and for Oomra varieties, the Mills having also since been in the market for these and for Bengals, and a considerable business has since been reported daily, with a firm feeling previously, but without material change in rates. The largest business has been done in Oomra descriptions, mainly Julgaum at Rs. 199-200 and Dhulia at Rs. 194½-6½, but Khangaum at Rs. 196-208, Barsi at Rs. 198-207, Nugger at Rs. 197-203, and Pachora at Rs. 198 have also been taken to a fair extent. The reported purchases of Bengals have aggregated our 4,000 bales at prices ranging from Rs. 179 to Rs. 179½, according to quality. In Dhollera descriptions Bhownugger, has been most in request and has been taken to the extent of some 2,000 bales at Rs. 208-14½, other transactions having been in Dhollera at Rs. 202-12 and Veeramgaum Ginned at Rs. 209½-13. Broach has changed hands at Rs. 230-41 and Baroda ginned at Rs. 207 and some Hingungat has been taken at Rs. 217; some old Verumgaum has found buyers at Rs. 185-9. Contracts in Dharwar for forwarded delivery have been made at Rs. 214 per candy.

The Receipts of *new* Cotton during the past week at 72,100 were much heavier than for the week preceding (when the Holi festival had, no doubt, retarded supplies), and about 10,000 bales heavier than the Arrivals of the same time last season. The total increase since the beginning of this season will be seen from the statement subjoined to be 382,625 bales, which is within 2,000 bales of the excess shown the week before last.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, *viz.*:—

New Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 197	= 4⅛d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 186	= 3 15-16d.
Do. Good.		„ 181	= 3 13-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		„ 215	= 4½d.
Do. Good	„	„ 207	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	„	„ 201	= 4 7-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„ 206	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good		„ 201	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair		„ 194	= 4 3-32d.
Belatee, Fine		„ 206	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 201	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good		„ 194	= 4 3-32d.
Broach Fine	(April)	„ 242	= 5 1-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 226	= 4 23-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„	„ 228	= 4¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„	„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good	„	„ 208	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	(May)	„ 215	= 4½d.
Westerns, Good		„ 204	= 4 9-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	212,000	159,000
Berar	312,300	126,500
Khandeish	215,900	149,000
Barsi and Nugger	72,500	42,000
Hingunghaut	24,300	675
Broach	122,500	72,500
Dhollera	107,900	124,000
Sind and Persian	18,900	30,000
	1,086,300	703,675

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	72,174	63,644	77,023
From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	935,213	641,142	647,191
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	74,906	37,667	66,801
From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	642,939	317,19.	384,742
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	409	1,015	542
From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	10,003	10,513	11,055

WHEAT.—In sympathy with the dull accounts from the home markets, this article of export has been quiet throughout the week, with only a small or at most a moderate business passing; but the tone has been steady upon the whole, and prices have not moved either way.

SEEDS were quiet when last mail left; but the market closed for the week with a firm feeling, and on re-opening on Monday a good enquiry, especially for *Linseed*, was felt, and the price of this description advanced one anna per cwt. On the following day the demand continuing and embracing *Rapeseed* also, prices further moved up to the extent of one anna per cwt., a large business being reported; and thereafter the price of *Linseed* was quoted further 1 to 2 annas per cwt. higher in a firm and active market. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-5-6	to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat (new)	7-4-0	„ „ 7-5-0 „
Do do Cawnpore (old)	6-12-0	„ „ 6-14-0 „
Do Red do (old)	6-2-0	to Rs. 6-5-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week	159,776	283,308	293,297
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	1,380,007	1,40,7,663	1,947,636
Linseed—For the week	83,870	121,660	120,654
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	595,885	711,714	745,544
Rapeseed—For the week	40,612	35,099	31,317
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	190,801	114,041	110,026
Gingelly Seed for the week	13,351	23,200	34,362
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	511,868	540,802	621,937

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	151,300	117,690	171,934
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	893,867	893,554	1,891,778
Linseed—For the week	123,523	66,579	38,305
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	676,091	567,164	151,037
Rapeseed—For the week	20,016	5,721	16,143
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	392,815	151,187	115,513
Gingelly Seed—For the week	65,172	39,086	65,830
„ From 1st Jan. to 3rd April	473,251	577,612	583,759

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MARQUIS—March 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieut T S Marquis, of a daughter.

MONEY—March 28, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Lieut-Col E A Money, District Staff Officer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOCQUET—March 30, at Lahore, William Sutton Bocquet, aged 41 years.

WARTER—March 23, at Umballa, suddenly of heart disease, Colonel Henry de Grey Warter, R H A, aged 50.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

A MOTION was brought forward in the Corporation early in February calling the attention of the Government to the necessity, in the interests of public security, of increasing the police force in Bombay. The motion was not carried, not for want of any stated belief on the part of the Corporation that police reinforcements are not required, but because the opinion prevailed that, as the police force is paid by Government, Government itself should take the initiative in the matter. Without calling in question the logic of this contention, it will suffice to say that in the interval a striking manifestation of public opinion in favour of an augmentation of the force has been made. The petition presented to Lord Reay a few weeks since with that object was signed by over six thousand persons, and it was one of the most formidable demonstrations in the shape of a petition that have ever been made in Bombay. Nor is this the only representation that has been made to Government on the subject. It is understood that the whole question has lately been officially brought to the notice of Government, and that definite proposals for the augmentation of the police force in accordance with the necessities of particular districts and of the city generally have been formulated. The question is one, therefore, in which public opinion and official opinion are heartily in accord, and it is difficult to suppose that Government, with such serious reasons as have been brought before them for materially augmenting the force, will much longer allow the city to remain under a protection which comparative statistics and the recent records of prevalent lawlessness and crime have proved to be dangerously inadequate. Many of the arguments in the case for augmentation are already familiar to our readers, but the case grows stronger the more it is inquired into. To begin with, Bombay, despite its wealth and the singularly diverse racial character of its population, is provided with a much smaller police force than any of the great cities of India. A population of over nine lakhs is protected by a force of 1,619 men, or one in 526. The ratio in Madras, where the dangerous elements in the population are much less marked, is much higher, being one policeman to every 414 inhabitants. But in Calcutta the difference is more striking still, for there the police are in the proportion of one to every 228 inhabitants—that is to say, that Calcutta, with a population in no wise more turbulent than that of Bombay, is more than twice as liberally provided with police. It would be interesting to know what view was taken of this strange discrepancy by the official who was recently entrusted by the Government of India with an enquiry into the condition of the police force in various parts of the country. Mr. Giles must necessarily have taken a comparative view of the question, and he is not likely so far to have failed in his duty as to neglect to bring to the notice of the Government of India the great difference which exists between the strength of the Bombay police and that of the force in the two other Presidency cities. If the comparison may be carried farther, it may be pointed out that the force is relatively to population much smaller than that either of London or of Paris, the ratio of police to population in the former capital being 1 to 352, and that in Paris 1 to 266. When the comparison is made on the basis of the mileage under protection by the police the numerical inadequacy of the local force as compared with that which is deemed necessary in Calcutta is again exemplified. The Calcutta police have 329 miles of road to patrol or protect, the Bombay police had in 1887 234½ miles, with a force little more than half the strength of the Calcutta police.

But this is only half the case. If the comparison be made not only with the force deemed necessary in other cities, but with what were officially held to be the requirements of Bombay when it had only two-thirds of its present population, the argument for an increase becomes unanswerable. The strength of the force to-day is practically what it was twenty-four years ago, when Colonel Bruce reported to Government on the requirements of the city, and recommended a force of 1,456. The additions that have since been made are not to be reckoned amongst the force available for general protection, 84 out of the total of 1,619 being dockyard police, and 72 policemen in the employ of the Port Trust. These are virtually under independent control, their duties are specialised, and they are not available for the purposes of public security. Thus then it will be seen that if the Government were to remain content with the present strength of the force they would subscribe to the altogether impossible doctrine that a force sufficient for the protection of fewer than six lakhs of people is sufficient also for the protection of a population of over nine lakhs. And that, we believe, is a doctrine which the Government of Bombay will certainly not endorse. There is no department in the administration, municipal or general, the provision for which has been so inelastic as that which has been made for the police. And yet there is none which, on any rational principle of relationship between the service to be done and the provision made for the doing of it, has been more inadequately supplied. All that we call to mind in the phrase the New Bombay has come into existence since Colonel Bruce reported to Government that 1,456 police would satisfy the wants of this city. The dockyard police service, it is true, has been specifically provided for; but in the precincts of the docks there has sprung up a new town, with many miles of road, in whose godowns crores worth of property are stored, and all this falls under the protection of the unexpanded police force of 1865. The 234½ miles of road which have to be protected or patrolled by the police figure in the returns of 1887; but the mileage of Bombay thoroughfares grows apace, and considerable additions have been made to it in the brief space of two years. As to buildings alone, if we go back only as far as 1872, we shall find that in the interval more than ten thousand have been added. Or, to take an even more striking illustration of the increase in the value of the property to be protected, as many as 38 out of the 41 cotton mills which are to be found in the Dadur and Parel Division have sprung up since 1,456 police were officially deemed the smallest force compatible with public security in this city. The significance of facts such as these cannot escape the notice either of Government or of the public. But the argument for an increase in the force does not rest here. There is not only an increase in the interests to be, protected and in the area over which they are spread. The extension of our docks, the great growth in our railway traffic—the greater part of which had no existence at the time when the force was put on its present basis—and the rapid growth of our local industries, have added enormously to the street traffic. The aspect of the Frere Road and of the streets leading to it, the aspect too of the roads in the neighbourhood of the mills, will almost any day show how pressing are the demands made upon the police for the regulation of traffic alone. Some incidental services which the police are called upon with increasing frequency to render must also be included in the sum total of the demands made upon an inadequate force. With the growing wealth of the city social entertainments have become more frequent, and the traffic attendant upon these accompaniments of civilisation frequently reduces the number of men available for regular duty. Taking into account, therefore the growing discrepancy between the force and the demands that are made upon them, the wonder is not that lawlessness and the sense of insecurity should now and again prevail in the native town, but that with so inadaquate a force the peace of the city should be preserved as well as it is. We have lately felt it our duty to give currency to a good deal of criticism—some of it severe—which has been directed upon the Bombay police. On the whole the force has come well out of the criticism. Unequal as it is to the demands that are made upon it, it suffers in the way that all overworked agencies are bound to suffer. The number of men who are incapacitated from sickness is far greater than it would be if overworking were avoided. In one division alone, that including Dadar, Parel, and Matoonga, thirty-five per cent. of the men are sometimes on the sick list. The proportion would be largely reduced if proper quarters were provided in that part of the city. The men with a hutting allowance of a rupee a month are miserably housed, and the state of the sick list in the rainy season will convince the Government, if they will look into the matter, that it is as false an economy to allow a force to be badly housed as it is to overwork it. The unpopularity of the force amongst classes from which it has to be recruited is another fact which seriously claims the attention of the Government. It does not pay young men of this class to enter the service, and so the standard has had to be lowered and a visible deterioration has taken place in the quality of the force. It would be possible to check this if the Government were to agree to a proposal that has often been discussed to do away with the fifth class of sepoys—a class who are supposed to work at all hours and in all weathers, and to keep body and soul together on a pay of ten rupees a month with an extra rupee for hutting. The needs of the force may be summed up as follows:—A large increase in the numbers available for the Parel and Dadar Division should be made at once. There the necessity for an increase is serious and almost emergent. There are sections in other divisions—which had better not be indicated—where such an augmentation is necessary that under no circumstances should remain, as they sometimes remain now, unpatrolled. In Dadar and Mahim decent huts could be provided. There would be an economy in this, as it would at once reduce the ratio of sick. Lastly, police lines should without delay be built in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market. The project has long been under discussion, and until it is carried out Bombay will be behind the most backward head-quarter station in the Presidency in that respect. Whether the cost of this not very extravagant programme should be shared between Government and the Municipality, or whether Government alone should bear it, as they have undertaken the police charges of the city, is a question that need not now be discussed. The Municipality have in this matter proceeded on the assumption that the Government should take the initiative, and it is to be hoped that there will be no delay on their part in coming to a decision upon a case in which the indications as to what their duty is are plain and imperative.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Corporation, constituted under the new Municipal Act, was held yesterday, when all the seventy-two members, with four exceptions, were present. According to the usual practice, the retiring president, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, was invited to preside at the meeting, which then elected Mr. Geary President of the Corporation for the ensuing year. Having been duly installed in office, Mr. Geary, returned thanks to the Corporation for electing him to the honourable office of President. He assured the Corporation that it would always be his endeavour to show the same impartiality and the same care for the prompt despatch of public business which had been displayed by his predecessor in office. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the retiring President for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed the arduous duties of his office during the past year. Mr. Sayani thoroughly deserved the cordiality with which the proposition was received by the Corporation. His year of office was signalized by the introduction of the new Municipal Act, which has effected important changes in the civic constitution. Mr. Sayani in thanking the Corporation said that being the first Mahomedan president of the Corporation, he was glad that he was considered to have discharged his onerous duties with success, particularly because it would pave the way for the election in future of other members of his community to that honourable office. The next business before the meeting was the election of eight members of the Standing Committee, and the voting resulted in the return of five Parsis, two Europeans and one Hindoo. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee repeated the triumph which he had obtained at the Justices' election by again heading the poll among the list of nineteen candidates for the election to the Standing Committee. There was a tie between Sir Henry Morland and Mr. A. M. Dharamsey, and the President in giving his casting vote in favour of the former gentleman in accordance with the rule that in such cases the presumption should be in favour of the senior member expressed his regret that Mr. Dharamsey should not have been also returned. As not a single Mahomedan has been elected to the Standing Committee, the Government will probably redress the balance by nominating to it a member of that community.

AFTER the elections were over, an important discussion took place on the lepers of Bombay. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, whose nomination to the Corporation after some years is cordially welcomed by that body, gave an earnest of his usefulness as a councillor by calling attention, in a very impressive speech, to the defective regulation in Bombay of persons affected with leprosy, and he moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report what additional powers, if any, were required by the Health Department to enable it to deal effectively with the evil. Mr. Kirkham, as well as Dr. Arnott, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Mr. Dosabhoy, and other speakers who followed him, agreed in deploring the evil which, it is feared, is growing in Bombay, and urged the necessity of some effectual measures for the segregation of the unfortunate victims of this terrible disease. It was urged by one or two members that both the Municipality and the police were powerless, so long as there was no law compelling the segregation of lepers. It was declared to be a disgrace to Bombay that they should be allowed to go about freely and contaminate healthy persons. Mr. Bomonji Master moved an amendment that Government be requested to take legislative action authorizing the police to remove all lepers to an asylum to be built and maintained by the Corporation. The President had doubts about the legality of the proposal; as it involved a large expenditure it ought to have come through the Standing Committee. He, however, allowed the amendment to be put to the vote, and it was rejected by a large majority, the motion being carried unanimously. We are glad that attention has once again been called to the condition of lepers in Bombay, which has become a grave danger to the general public.

THE Government yesterday issued a green-book which invites more careful examination than can be given at a moment's notice if justice is to be done it—the reports, we mean, of the Commissioners and others upon the income-tax collections of the year 1887-88. In this city of Bombay the collections amounted to Rs. 16 60,277, the contributors numbering 22,827. Sir David Barbour mentioned in his Budget Statement that the number of objections and appeals against assessments is diminishing, and apparently he desires to show that the tax is becoming popular. Mr. Servai has, at all events recovered all his outstanding balances, and he collected two and a half lakhs more than in the preceding year without receiving more than seventy-six petitions against assessment. Most of the objections were made personally to the Collector and disposed of promptly and, we may be sure, pleasantly. People have not yet come to love the income-tax, but now as in Mr. Dosabhai Framji's time it is worked in Bombay with a minimum of friction, and in pleasant contrast with the experience of other cities.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine gave elaborate judgments in what is known as the "Rain-betting case," which will not improbably render an amendment of the Indian law of gaming necessary. In August last an information was laid before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, against Nurrotundas Motiram and Hemraj Khimjee, two of the principal persons concerned in rain-betting, charging them with gaming under clauses *b* and *c* of section 4 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887. The case was heard on two days in September, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in delivering his decision on the 4th October last, acquitted the accused persons. From that decision the Public Prosecutor at Bombay appealed to the High Court on the ground that the Magistrate erred in holding that the premises where rain-betting was carried on was not a common gaming-house within the meaning of the Act. Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment on the appeal, remarked that in the Indian definition the term "unlawful game" does not occur; but some instrument of gaming must be used, and that in order to constitute gaming there must be a game, so that both here and in England there must be a game to make a common gaming-house. His Lordship did not think that the instruments of rain-betting and the way they were used constituted a game. The Act was of a penal character, and in the learned Judge's opinion must be construed strictly. No cases could be held to fall within it that did not fall within the reasonable meaning of its terms even though they might fall within the mischief intended to be prevented. It would, his Lordship thought, be an undue straining of the word "gaming" to hold that it covered these rain-betting operations. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 2nd April was 471, giving a death-rate of 25·56 per thousand per annum as against 26·35 the corresponding period of last year and 27·84 the average over the previous five years. Of the total number, 153 died of fevers, 10, small-pox; 36, measles; 41, phthisis; 26, diseases of the nervous system; 80, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 24, still-born; 29, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. Classified, the list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 11; Brahmin, 18; Bhatia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 242; Hindu outcaste, 47; Musalman, 109; Parsi, 21; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 241 as against 321 the corresponding period of last year, and 292 the average over the past five years.

IN consequence of Colonel G. B. Simpson's reversion to military duty, Major Humfrey has been appointed District Superintendent of Police in the Karachi District, but to continue on special duty, Junagad State, till further orders; Mr. J. H. Kennedy to act in Karachi, during Major Humfrey's absence. Mr. J. B. D. Adams to be District Superintendent in Ahmedabad, and Mr. Cotgrave to be Superintendent, Thana district.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Windsor Castle last night from Biarritz.

GENERAL ROSENBACH.

A telegram from Chardjui states that General Rosenbach has returned there from Kerki, whither he proceeded last week.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE NEGUS.

ROME, APRIL 3.

A report is current here that the Negus has been killed in battle with the Dervishes, and that a state of anarchy exists in Abyssinia.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Chief Commissioner of Assam will assume the duties of Resident of Hyderabad in the course of the summer.

THE PUNJAB.

Colonel Le Mesurier succeeds Major-General Perkins as Chief Engineer of the Punjab.

THE VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD.

His Excellency the Viceroy to-day visited the Muir Central College, and received a deputation from the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. His Excellency leaves for Lucknow at midnight.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

The Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Garstin, and Price left Madras for Ooty last night.

GOLD-MINING.

The Ooregum Gold-Mining Company crushed 508 tons of ore last month, which yielded 1,132 ounces of gold, making for the six months 2,475 tons of ore, giving 4,879 ounces of gold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 3.

The Clan line steamer Clan Buchanan left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator from Trieste left her for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42¼

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted. Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 3.

10 p.m.	78·1

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·4
4 p.m.	84·9

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 4.—Pressure has decreased slowly in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the central parts of the peninsula, and has risen elsewhere, but the changes are slight, except in Burma, where the rise is brisk. Winds remain variable; they are cyclonic in Bengal; north-westerly and westerly in the N.-W. P., and northerly in the Punjab and on the west coast. In West Bengal the force is considerable. Temperature has risen in Bengal and the central parts of India and the peninsula. Heat is greater than usual in all the provinces, except Burma, the Central Provinces, and Madras. Excess is large in the Punjab and Rajputana. Showers of rain have fallen in the south of the peninsula and in some parts of the Punjab and Assam.

MR. L. P. WALSH and Captain J. S. Ashby have been appointed substantive *pro tem* third and fifth assistants to the Political Resident at Aden.

MR. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice, C.S., has been appointed to act as judicial assistant to the Political Agent Kathiawar, *vice* Mr. A. B. Stewart, C.S., transferred.

EXTENSIONS of leave have been granted to Mr. H. R. Cooke, C.S., to 30th June; Mr. C. H. Jopp, C.S., on medical certificate for three months; and Mr. E. Gray, C.S., for one month.

MR. W. H. HORSLEY, Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months.

MR. E. L. GOLDSMID, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, has been allowed an extension of extraordinary leave without pay to 29th May next and has been permitted to return to duty within the period.

SURGEON A. F. FERGUSON, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to officiate as Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, in addition to his other duties.

MR. E. M. PRATT, C.S., has passed his examination in Hindustani; Messrs. M. C. Gibb, C.S., A. Lucas, C.S., and G. Carmichael, C.S., in Marathi; Messrs. W. Harvey, C.S., and R. B. Stewart, C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese, and Messrs. J. H. Dickinson and C. Pogson in Gujarati.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 10 per cent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the new Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of members. There were present:—Messrs. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, J. S. Alston, Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, H. C. Burder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Phillip Clement DeSouza, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Dosabhai Framji, J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary (chairman), A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harold R. King, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barhhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, G. W. Roughton, Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had convened the meeting as required by the Municipal Act, and he asked Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar to proceed with his motion for the appointment of a provisional chairman, of which he had given notice.

Mr. Javerilal then moved that the Hon. R. M. Sayani be requested to take the chair.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Narotamdas Goverdhandas and carried with applause.

Mr. Sayani having taken the chair, called upon the Secretary to read the roll of the members, which was done.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then proposed that Mr. Grattan Geary be elected President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year. He said that he was very sorry to inform the Corporation that his friend, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, was unable to be present to place before them the proposal for the appointment of Mr. Grattan Geary as President of the Corporation for the current year. In his absence it was his (Mr. Dosabhoy's) duty, as the seconder of the proposition, to place it before the Corporation. Mr. Geary was so well known by the various services which he had rendered to the Corporation and the city, that he did not consider it necessary to detain the Corporation with any lengthy speech. It was only a few months ago that he had to recount to them the varied services which Mr. Geary had rendered to the Municipality, and he did not think it necessary to repeat them over again that day. The Corporation were aware that to recount Mr. Geary's services, would be to repeat a good deal of Municipal history during the time Mr. Geary had been a member of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) His latest services would be remembered in connection with the new Municipal offices. They all knew how the scheme of their new building had hung back for several years. Mr. Geary took up the subject in right earnest, and after much discussion had the scheme lately sanctioned by the Corporation. Mr. Dosabhoy had only one more remark to make, and it was to the effect that as soon as it was known that Mr. Geary was to be proposed as President of the Corporation, he heard expressions of approval from all sides, and Mr. Geary was before them to-day unopposed for the honour of the post of President of the Corporation for the current year. (Applause.)

Sir Henry Morland said he had great pleasure in seconding the proposition.

The President: The resolution, gentlemen, is carried by acclamation.

Major Selby: I cannot permit that, Mr. President. The motion is not carried by acclamation; for if you put it to the vote, I shall vote against it.

The President: Then I see there is only one dissentient. Mr. Geary, I welcome you to this civic chair. (Applause.)

Mr. Geary took the chair amidst applause.

The President tendered his sincere thanks for the great honour which the Corporation had conferred on him by electing him, almost unanimously, to the post of President for the ensuing year. In taking his seat, he thought he could not do better than say that it would always be his endeavour to follow the example of his predecessors in that office, and that it would be his special care to endeavour to show the same desire and impartiality for the prompt dispatch of public business which had been displayed by Mr. Sayani. (Applause.)

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Major Selby then proposed, in accordance with a notice given by him, "that the Corporation places on record its sense of the ability, courtesy, and fairness with which the Hon. R. M. Sayani has performed the important duties of President during the past year." He said he considered it an honour to be permitted to acknowledge the ability, the courtesy, and the fairness with which his friend, Mr. Sayani, had carried out the very important duties of President of this Corporation. (Applause.) He felt that there was not a single word in the resolution that any member of the Corporation could, with a clear conscience, object to. (Applause.) He left the motion confidently to the judgment of the Corporation, feeling sure that there was not a single member there, high or low, rich or poor, who would not acquiesce in the absolute truth and justice of the terms in which the motion was couched. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney said he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. He would only say that the dignity of President of the Corporation had been well sustained during the past year by the Hon. Mr. Sayani. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Sayani had been the first Mahomedan chairman of the Corporation, and had shown that a Mahomedan might be in every way a fit leader of that body. The speaker had a personal interest in Mr. Sayani, having acquitted himself well in the chair which he had so ably filled, because he had seconded the resolution for Mr. Sayani's nomination as chairman of the Corporation. But the satisfaction which he felt at the way in which Mr. Sayani had performed his duties was considerably damped by the loss of a respected member of the Corporation, the late Sir Frank Souter. When Sir Frank came to him (Dr. Blaney) and asked him to second the nomination of Mr. Sayani he said: "You may depend upon it, Blaney, that Mr. Sayani will do credit to the post in which we wish to place him." (Hear, hear.) How prophetic those words had been would presently be decided by the way in which the Corporation would receive the vote of thanks that had been proposed that day. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sayani, in reply, tendered his most cordial thanks to his friends, Major Selby and Dr. Blaney, for the kind expressions they had used towards him, and also to the members of the Corporation for the cordiality with which they had received the proposition. When the Corporation did him last year the honour of electing him to the civic chair he felt a little nervous, because he thought that his failure might prejudice not only the dignity of the Corporation, but also the chances of other Musalman gentlemen who might follow him. But he was glad, from what he had heard that day, that, under merciful Providence, he had not been quite unworthy of the seat to which he had been elected. (Applause.) As they all knew, the last year had been a very eventful year in the history of the Corporation. After many a Battle of the Sites had been fought, they had finally decided upon the construction of the new municipal building, and he was glad that the work had now commenced in right earnest. (Hear, hear.) Again, it was during the last year that the old Municipal Act was repealed, and the new one was passed. Among the many changes which had been introduced in the new Act, the word "corporator" had disappeared and the more graceful word "councillor" had taken its place. The Standing Committee had replaced the old Town Council, and even the Chairman had disappeared and the President had taken his place. (Laughter.) These were mighty changes, and whatever the changes that had been made in the past and whatever the changes that might be made in the future, he hoped the city would always remember that the success of the Corporation depended on the European element in it, that apathy, the Hindoo lethargy, and perhaps the forwardness of the Parsees had to be regulated by the steadiness, intelligence, and moderation of the European element. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

ELECTION TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Scrutineers were appointed by the Corporation to examine the voting lists, and they reported the result of the voting as follows:—

		Votes.
(1.)	Mr. Dosabhoy Framji	52
(2.)	Dr. Cowasji Hormusji	43
(3.)	Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar	41
(4.)	Mr. K. N. Kabraji	41
(5.)	Mr. K. M. Shroff	36
(6.)	Dr. Blaney	34
(7.)	M. N. Banajee	34
(8.)	Sir Henry Morland	29
(9.)	Mr. A. M. Dharamsey	29
(10.)	Mr. Grattan Geary	27
(11.)	Mr. Nanabhoy B Jejeebhoy	27
(12.)	Major Selby	27
(13.)	J. F. Fernandes	20
(14.)	Mr. R. N. Khote	15
(15.)	Mr. J. P. Kapadia	14
(16.)	Dr. R. N. Khory	12
(17.)	Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik	11
(18.)	Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar	8
(19.)	Mr. Narotamdas Gordhandas	4

The first eight were declared to be duly elected members of the Standing Committee. There being a tie between Sir Henry Morland and Mr. Dharamsey, the President gave his casting vote in favour of Sir Henry.

A PETITION.

A letter from Mr. Dinshaw C. Pochkhanawala and others was read, complaining of the erection of a stable by one Kaikhosru Meherban Irani in the vicinity of their properties situated in Karelwady, Thakordwar Lane, and asking that the street in question might be taken over by the Municipality.

Mr. Dosabhoy proposed, and Mr. Duxbury seconded, that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Javerilal believed the petitioners had good grounds for their complaint.

The proposition was carried after some discussion.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

Then there was an important debate on the desirability of segregating lepers. The matter was discussed on a motion by Mr. T. B. Kirkham. A detailed report of the debate will be given in our next issue.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

BURIALS IN CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand the ecclesiastical authorities have applied to Government for permission for occasional burials inside the church as also for translation of bones from the cemetery to the church, as is, done in Goa and other Portuguese countries. I hope our Government will on no account make any relaxation in the rules, and will firmly refuse to permit burials inside the church or even in the church-yards, and will direct every corpse to be carried straight to the cemetery, towards which the Municipality have contributed largely, as we all know. As regards the translation of bones, I submit that this should also not be permitted, for if once allowed every one will be asking for the same privilege on some plea or other. In Goa such a custom prevails, but whereas formerly graves were allowed to be re-opened after two years and the bones removed to family vaults in the churches, now the order is not to allow any grave to be re-opened and the bones therefrom translated until the expiration of *five* years—a very salutary restriction adopted on the recommendation of the Portuguese Board of Health. But in Bombay no one possesses a family vault, except perhaps one or two families, to whom perpetual graves were allowed as benefactors or founders of the church, but all other graves can be reopened only upon payment of half the original amount of fees at each reopening or fresh burial. These graves cannot, therefore, be considered perpetual family graves. I am strongly of opinion that neither burials nor translation of bones should be sanctioned by the Municipality or the Government; and if allowed, one of the evil consequences arising therefrom will be the spoiling or injuring of the marble pavements lately made to the floor of most of the Roman Catholic churches in Bombay, and few persons will then care to embellish the cemeteries and to build therein nice monumental tombs, mausoleums, &c. It is, however, on sanitary grounds that I principally object to the practice,

A CATHOLIC.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR V. J. BOURKE and Surgeon R. W. E. H. Nicholson have been taken on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command.

LEAVE has been granted to Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, I.M.S., for one year on medical certificate; Brigade Surgeon Lyon, Grant Medical College, for one year, medical certificate; Captain E. V. P. Monteith, S.C., six months, medical certificate; Lieutenant C. H. C. Heyman, S.C., six months, medical certificate; and Surgeon-Major B. C. Keelan, I.M.S., one year, medical certificate.

LIEUT.-COL. W. LAING has been permitted to return to duty.

THE leave granted to Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, S.C., has been converted into leave on medical certificate.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Colonel E. S. Walcott, C.B., Assistant Commissary-General, the following promotions among the officers of the Commissariat Department have been ordered:—Colonel J. Hibbert to be Assistant Commissary-General, first class; Captain G. C. Dobbs to be Assistant Commissary-General, second class; Captain H. S. A. Fuller, third class; Captain E. A. Barclay, fourth class; Lieut. H. R. F. Anderson, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, first class, and Lieut. T. Moss, 16th Bo. I., second class, on probation.

UNTIL the arrival of Sir John Hudson, Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, C.B., will command the Allahabad Division, and Colonel M. G. Gerrard, C.B., the station.

MAJOR W. MONTGOMERY, Paymaster, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs to Kashmir.

THE following officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Captain G. Lamb, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, to the 30th instant, and Captain J. G. Watson, 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to the 23rd ultimo.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. E. M. PYNE, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

THE Government of India have decided not to grant gold medals in future to officers passing in languages by the high proficiency test. The new rules prescribe the gold medal only to candidates who pass the examination for a degree of honour in the first division.

THE Government of India have determined to discontinue the training of soldiers in India for employment as armourer-sergeants in this country, and to revert to the old practice of importing trained men from home. Unless a man is trained all round as a barrel-maker, stocker, and finisher he cannot possibly repair and maintain the arms of a regiment in a serviceable condition. It is believed that the work of men trained as armourers in India has not, as a rule, come up to the required standard.

THE week's season report for the Bombay Presidency is summarised as follows:—Slight rain in parts of Poona. Late crops in three talukas of Surat and one of Sholapur unsatisfactory. Standing crops in one taluka of Karachi damaged by insects and drought, and exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar blighted. Harvesting of late crops and ploughing for next season's crops progressing. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar.

OFFICERS in the German Army must always be arrayed in uniform, even when they are on leave, unless special permission has been granted to dispense with the garb, and this is a favour seldom to be obtained. The Emperor has recently issued an order, however, allowing them to dress as they please when "hunting, shooting, or mountaineering." It lately struck Prince Frederick of Lippe, who is an officer of Hussars, that the sport of fishing must have been forgotten when this order was drawn up, so he thought it would be a good joke to write a formal letter to the War Office to announce that he was going out from Danzig for a couple of days trawling in the Baltic, and asking whether it was necessary that he should wear his uniform during the trip, as he had observed that a dispensation was allowed only when officers were shooting, hunting, or mountaineering. The Berlin War Office does not appreciate jests of any kind, and the answer to the Prince's inquiry was a telegraphic order to his Colonel directing him to place His Highness under arrest for seven days.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

ENCOURAGED by the success the Stanley Opera and Burlesque Company has met with on its present visit, the manager has not only prolonged his stay, but, anxious to repay his patrons for their encouragement, he seized the opportunity to give them a musical treat such as seldom falls to the lot of the people of Bombay; and by securing the services for a short season of the two celebrated artists, Mr. Charles Harding and Miss Gracie Plaisted, Mr Stanley not only deserves our best thanks, but more encouragement than ever, for, considering the heavy expenses that the maintenance of so large a company as his is bound to involve, the risk of financial success in booking such artistes would seem not a slight one. But Mr. Stanley evidently knew the people he was catering to, for the audience which assembled on Wednesday evening to see "Olivette" was not only a large one, but one of the most enthusiastic that have perhaps ever assembled within the walls of a theatre in Bombay. Nearly everything that Mr. Harding or Miss Plaisted sang or took part in was encored, sometimes more than once, so that it was rather late when the curtain fell upon the merry finale. "Olivette" is not a new opera. It has held the stage in Europe for many years, and is still being played with success in the British provinces; but, strange to say, though we have seen many other newer though no more popular operas, "Olivette" was never until Wednesday night produced in India. Without going fully into the plot, it may be stated that it is both clever and amusing. The idea of the young man Valentin personating his uncle by securing a duplicate suit of the old captain's uniform and assuming his limping gate is droll enough in itself, but the merriment increases when, through a series of complications, Valentin has to personate both himself and uncle by a continuous change of dress, when Valentin as the Captain de Merrimac has wedded Olivette, when the real Merrimac turns up, and is nearly driven to distraction by the congratulations on the marriage he knows nothing of, and reminders of promises his nephew has made in his name, and when the old man at last meets his double in the shape of his disguised nephew. The book is, as a whole, well written, with, here and there, bright sparks of wit, which, independent of the very mirth-provoking character of the situations, frequently tickle the audience into laughter. The music, too, is bright and tuneful; most of the airs are of that crisp and catching nature so easily carried away that one unconsciously finds himself humming on his way home from the performance, and if he be a musician, cannot rest next day until he has procured a copy of the score; while the choruses are sparkling, and the finales to each act even brilliant. Although Wednesday was the first night at the opera, it went from beginning to end so smoothly that there was not the slightest sign of hitch; although that is nothing new, for Mr. Stanley is too old a manager to risk failure by putting on a piece ere it has been thoroughly well rehearsed. He must also have laid out a considerable amount of money in new wardrobe and in mounting, for, independent of the playing and music, the present production of "Olivette" makes a splendid stage spectacle. The chief attraction, however, is the singing and acting of the talented little lady, Miss Gracie Plaisted, to whom hardly a higher compliment could be paid than a remark made by an old and popular manager who has travelled India for years, and who at the conclusion of the performance on Wednesday night said with rapture: "She is the smartest little artiste I have ever seen since I came to India." She has a voice mellow and flutelike in tone; but her success is even more due to her acting. Her winning smile and manner, her wonderful vivacity, the merry twinkle of her eye, her graceful and natural gesture and pose, make her indeed a most charming actress. It is seldom, indeed, we find an operatist so near perfection in singing and acting alike. Her sprightliness of manner indeed reminds one forcibly of her American sister, Minnie Palmer, the difference between the two being that Miss Plaisted is gifted with powers as a vocalist far above the average operatist. At the very outset she roused the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that an encore was demanded. The sobbing song, "I will obey," in the second act was delightfully rendered, but for finished acting and singing she even eclipsed that in the last act, being on one occasion recalled as many as four times. Miss Fanny Stanley made an ideal Countess, playing with a quiet dignity and singing as well as ever we have heard her. Miss M. Knight is also to be complimented upon adding some life to the scenes in which she appeared as the cabin boy Moustique. Mr. Charles Harding resembled Miss Plaisted in one respect, that he was equally finished in both singing and acting. He has a clear silvery tenor voice of great compass, and his lower notes—more observable when disguised as Merrimac—were as clear and as rich as his upper. His playing was quiet and gentlemanly, occasionally, when chance offered, showing a high sense of humour, and displaying all the necessary vigour when such was demanded. Mr. Pyne's Duc des Ifs was another character which went to show his wonderful versatility as an actor. His rendering was characterised by that which we find in all the parts he undertakes—finish, never losing a chance to score, and always avoiding, though opportunities were offered, overstepping the bounds of legitimate comedy. Mr. Stephenson's pourtrayal of the Senechal was a vast improvement on the playing of other characters we have seen him in. In a notice of another opera, it was hinted that he was possessed of no small amount of talent, although inclined to exaggerate. On Wednesday night he played more quietly, and the result was highly satisfactory. Mr. Frank Fletcher was amusing as Captain de Merrimac, but undoubtedly the drollest was the small part of Coquelicot, played by Mr. W. Driscoll. Every praise is due to the chorus, the members of which sang splendidly together; while the orchestra, under Mr. G. Trimnell's conductorship, played with freedom. Mr. Stanley's production of "Olivette" should not be missed. It will only hold the board for a few nights.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JAMNUGGER together with his Bombay friends is to be entertained on a grand scale at an evening party early next week in a bungalow on Breach Candy Road by the leading members amongst his subjects residing in Bombay.

THE following circular subscribed by Colonel Hancock has been issued:—"A public meeting was held to-day (1st April) in order to arrange for a public memorial to the memory of the late Colonel J. W. Watson, but it appears to the undersigned that the officers of the Agency and other private friends would prefer to subscribe towards a private memorial in the shape of a marble tablet to be erected in the Rajkot church with a suitable inscription. Those thus willing to mark our late friend's memory are requested to subscribe their names. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Assistant Political Agent, Rajkot, who has kindly consented to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of the memorial."

THE following appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"There has been great excitement in the district of Gujrat. It seems that a goldsmith, whose name is given (it is Gunga Ram) cut out his tongue in a village (by name Kurianwalla) in a Hindu temple and offered it to the idol. The account after this point becomes a little confusing; but it would seem that the goldsmith either repented of his act or proclaimed that he had cut off his tongue in order to test the goddess Kali's power of restoring it. In any case subscriptions flowed in: these were for the purpose of giving alms to buy prayers that the tongue should be restored. In spite of all efforts, we are told, the tongue was not replaced for eight days, but on the ninth it became complete. It is therefore suggested by a correspondent: 'As this is a similar occurrence to that which took place at Amritsar two years ago, it requires investigation by the district authorities.' The matter may seem an important one, but we respectfully think that it requires no investigation. The only rational course open appears to be to bribe the goldsmith to betray the extent of money which he got for his share. To the incredulous it would appear singular that subscriptions should be so necessary a condition of miracles, but there are no incredulous people in Gujrat. How many enlightened electors have been excited by the goldsmith will of course never be known."

EVENING PARTY TO COLONEL AND MRS. WILSON.

ON Wednesday last at "Kharas Hall," Breach Candy, the friends and admirers of Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police at Bombay, who is about to proceed home on leave, met in large numbers to wish him and Mrs Wilson *bon voyage.* Invitations to the party had been issued in the name of Messrs. Aga Abdool H. Hajee Zenal Abadin Shirazee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Hassumbhy Visram, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, and Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa, who welcomed the guests as they arrived at the bungalow, which was specially decorated and illuminated. The extensive garden-grounds in front of the building were illuminated with rows and triangles of white tumbler *buttees* and with Chinese lanterns skilfully arranged at intervals. Lines of coloured lanterns made a pretty show over and along the walls of the front compound. The building, from top to basement, and the spacious terrace in front, had their principal outlines picked out with many hundreds of coloured lanterns. The passage from the verandah to the upper reception-room was tastefully decorated, lines of plants, in in flower and foliage, fringing it on both sides. Special pains had been bestowed on the decoration of the reception-room in another large room adjoining which were laid well-furnished refreshment "buffets" under the personal superintendence of Mr J. Pearse. A German band, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, gave a concert of vocal and instrumental music during the evening. Colonel Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, came about 9-30 p.m., and being welcomed by the members of the managing committee was introduced by them to some of the gentlemen present, among whom were observed the following:—

Sir Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the Persian Consul-General; Lord Colin Campbell, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, F. W. Sedgwick, P. Ryan, J. W. Smith, H. Gell, G. Fletcher, H. W. Barrow, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Boyd, Dr. W. T. Grey, Messrs L. R. W. Forrest, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Bhugwandas Nurrotumdas, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Bomonjee Framjee, Dr. Shroff, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Shaik Adum Esoofbhoy, Mooljee Jewraj, Bomonjee Dinshaw, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, M. H. Hakim, Cumulsey Premjee, Perozshaw M. Jejeebhoy, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Ghellabhai Haridas, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpall, Anundrao N. Wasudeo, Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Mistree, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, P. Byramjee, Cursondas Chabildas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, A. M. Dhurumsey, Devdat Dannie, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Dinshaw J. Parakh, &c.

At about 10 p.m, an adjournment was made to the refreshment-room. The proceedings were over about midnight, closing with the customary distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the learned letter you publish this morning from "Lex" there is one passage which a layman may be permitted to examine for the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*. As it is a passage round which the practical interest of the question centres, I give it here in the writer's own words:—

> I cannot understand on what grounds Mr. Malabari and his friends propose to deprive an Indian husband of the right which he acquires by marriage. The very object of marriage is to invest the husband with this right, and it is thoroughly absurd to hold him guilty of rape afterwards for the exercise of the same, even when premature, as the absence of the right is the essential ingredient of such offence. It may be urged that the wife is generally too young to consent. But the point is thoroughly immaterial, as our marriages are not solemn contracts, but religious ceremonies.

Now, as your correspondent dimly perceives further on, this absolute right of the husband to the person of his wife has *not* been admitted by the Indian Legislature. Why else should they have imposed the limit of 10? If such absolute control over the person of the child-wife were allowed, it would be open to a husband of 30 or 40 to ruin his wife of 7 or 8—unequal marriages in point of age may be counted by the thousand in India.

Thirty years ago our British Indian legislators ruled that, in view of infant marriages prevailing in the country, the husband's right should be restricted, that is, they laid down the law that even a husband should have no access to his wife before she is 10. It was so enacted thirty years ago, and there was no outcry that I know of against the humane provision. We are told that India has advanced rapidly since 1860, and in all directions. If that be so, is it not time to raise the limit from 10 only to 12? Is it right, is it seemly, in this year of grace, to object to such an extremely moderate proposal? Here we are dealing with a country in which infant marriages are the rule. If intercourse before menstruation has been established is not one of the worst kinds of rape, as I hold it, no one will deny that it ruins the wife physically and morally, and that if she survives the outrage, it is generally to entail lifelong misery upon herself and her offspring, no less than on the blind husband. Why should India continue to be guilty of this horrible sin even by implication? I say, let our girls have breathing time. From 10 to 12 in such a case appears to me to be a question of life and death. On the other hand, it is not a leap in the dark, nor intended as an attempt to legislate infant marriages out of existence. I fail to see how the proposed amendment can interfere with child marriages. Those who look upon the latter as a religious institution are left unfettered. The amendment will not interfere in any way with the religious sentiment of the country.

It is a fact worth noting that most of the representative opinions received four years ago by the Government of India on my notes considered the proposal to fix the limit for the marriage of girls at 12 as superfluous, contending that that limit had already been reached and even left behind in practice. If so, why stick to 10 for consent? Why compromise the whole Indian community? For, surely, Poona is not India, nor are our friends the lawyers the only population thereof.

There is a good deal in your correspondent's letter which deserves notice. But much of it has been anticipated in the columns of the *Indian Spectator* and elsewhere. My only excuse for troubling you and him at this moment is to show what a layman thinks of the matter in which he is vitally interested.—Yours faithfully,

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

Bombay, April 4.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 p.m.—Special Mission Service and sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Subject—Self-denial, or fasting as taught by Jesus Christ.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

8 p.m.—Litany and address by the Rev. T. Biscoe.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,310,100
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 30th March 1889	£14,258,400
Balance to be remitted from 31st March 1889 to 1st April 1889	£51,700

ACCORDING to a newspaper *plébliscite* the ten most famous living Scotchmen are Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Argyll, Professor Blackie, Principal Caird, Sir Noel Paton, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Archibald Alison, which seems a poor show for the north. Martyr Macpherson, the crofter, should have been bracketed with the Earl of Aberdeen; Mr. Cunninghame Graham of Gartmore, last survivor of that distinguished man, "the fause Menteith," might have been run alongside of Sir Morell Mackenzie; and that rising light, the Rev. John M'Neill, should have been side by side with Mr. Gladstone. Then, indeed, the constellation of genius would have been brilliantly effulgent. Men of such solid acquirements as Professor Masson, Mr. Louis Stevenson, &c., are too small deer to be taken account of by the intelligent participators in the attempt to decide greatness by election.

LAWN-TENNIS.

THE Western India Lawn-Tennis championship cups, played for for the first time this year and won by Messrs. Sangster and Barton, of the 4th Rifles, will be presented to the winners at the Gymkhana this evening at 6 p.m. The cups are very handsome ones, of silver, chased and relieved. The one for the "Singles," won by Mr. A B. Sangster, against all comers, was made by Lund and Blockley, and that for the "Doubles," won by Messrs. A. B. Sangster and A. E. Barton, was furnished by Mappin and Webb, of London. They are splendid specimens of the silversmith's art, and will be on view at the Gymkhana from 4 o'clock to-day.

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

SOME fresh information has come to hand regarding the state of affairs in Zanzibar and along the coast. Zanzibar itself is quiet, but the natives along the coast still bear some animosity against the Europeans. In Bogamoyo there have been frequent fights between the natives and the Germans. Two or three slave dhows have been captured by the English, who have blocked up the entrance to Zanzibar Harbour, the Germans blockading the other parts of the Island. It is stated that a steamer, name unknown, had met with an accident, and that some of its passengers were lost off the Island of Zanzibar. The fights that occur are generally between the Germans and the natives, the latter being always repulsed.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Hotham
Maj-Genl D MacFarlane
Mrs A W Robinson
Mr A P Robinson
Mrs Ellwood and child
Master Ellwood
Mrs Moore
Miss Strolin
Dr and Mrs Dallas
Hon Mrs Herbert
Miss Lewis
Mrs Macbeth and child
Mr and Mrs Macdonald and 4 children
Major P H Smith
Dr Caldecott and friend
Mr Campbell
Dr Parker
Two Misses Macfarlane
Mrs Macfarlane
Col and Mrs Malloy and child
Mrs Hunter and 4 children
Mr Larkin
Mr D Colvan
Mr Phelps
Mrs Montgommery and infant
Mrs Macklintock, child and infant
Mr Raoji Bhaital Patel
Mrs Gerrard
Mr Mathura Prasad
Miss Hunter
Mr G D Coleman
Mr H R Morgan
Capt Downs
Mr M Bishop
Mr and Mrs Blood and 2 children
Mr and Mrs D Campbell
Mr L R Braser
Mr T J Bennett
Mr Causley
Miss Snuggs
Mr Freienstein
Mr J Glover
Mrs C Crosthwaite
Mr Gaskell Eston
Mr R Baumback
Mr W S Howard
Mrs Warter and child
Mr and Miss Freeman
Mr H H Butts and infant
Mrs Lindsay Neilcond
Mr F W Dickinson
Major Brereton
Mr and Mrs Morris

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Miss Boddam
Sir R and Lady Sandeman
Mr S Tremearne
Mr and Mrs Ford
Mr Patterson
Mr and Mrs F L Charles
Miss Cotes
Mr M Durst
Mr Cheetham
Mr J L Rozario
Mr L R Burrows
Mr J Menzies
Mr and Mrs Fuller
Dr Mulvaney
Mr Muncherji Edulji Morris
Major S G Smith
Mr M S Mehta
Mr H D Allbless
Col and Mrs W H Wilson
Capt B Burton
Mr Prestwick
Capt H Cradock
Mr M S Sturrock
Col Dicken
Mr L N Broome
Dr F Perry
Mrs A P Howell
Mr Campbell
Mr J A Kelly
Mr Sivji Hajee
Mr Vagifdar
Mr Llewhellen
Miss Eliot
Sir R Harvey
Mr H V Hunter
Hon R Still
Mrs Hart
Mr H Stevens
Mr H M Kothari
Maj-Genl and Mrs Stanley Edwardes
Mr E W Campbell
Mr D Gostling
Captain Dewan
Mrs C Iel
Mr F Cohen
Mr C E Mitchell
Mr R J Benson
Mr F Wills
Mr Manson
Dr Lyon

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Blight
Mr Ladanburg

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 12th April, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Flower and Miss Flower, Mrs Cox and infant, Col Channer, Dr H B Brady, and Mdle Merly.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Hall, Mr P H Half, and Mr Percy Flower.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Bright and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Carstairs and child, Mr T Inglis, Mr H F Lennard, Col Thuillier, Mr Milne, Mr W H Spratt and Mr Dickinson.

Per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 19th April, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr G Arbuthnot, Lady Edge, Miss Edge and child, Mr and Mrs D Rasbotham, Mr J Hudson, Mr and Mrs Rattigan and 3 children, Col and Mrs Caldecott and child, Mrs Pitt and infant, Col and Mrs Jarrett and child, Major and Mrs Sidney Smith, Mr A Ewbank, Capt Bradshaw, Col and Mrs Bullock, Mr and Mrs Entwisle and 2 children, Mr Welsh, Miss Erskine, Miss Thorne, Miss Powlett, Mr R Sewell, Mr and Mrs Hammond, Mr Hardy, Mr J W Alexander, Mr C Wagner, Mr R D Campbell, Mrs Timber and infant, Mrs Holder, 2 children and infant, Mr J Cumming and daughter, Mr Baxter, Mr J G Single, Mr Majeedullap, Mr and Mrs Eyers, Master Belford, Mrs J R Keane and infant, Major Glancy, Mr J Dowing, Mrs H Dowing, Mr H Dowing, Mrs J Dowing and 3 children, Mr J M Roddy, Mr J Browne, Lieut G Moore, Mr Brownlow, Mr M Fagan, Mr Newton, and Mrs Dibben and 2 infants.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Walker, Col Fendall Currie, Mr W G Wilson, Col Webster, Mr W F Lawrence, Col C A Bayley, Mr M T Taylor, Surgn-Major and Mrs Johnson, Mr C N Espley, Mr H S Knox, Mr H J S Cotton, Mr C Kough, Mr and Mrs Blizard, Major Creagh, Mr F Hope, Mr W Porteous, Mr and Miss Jones, Mr Blair, Mr Alexander, Mr A Lucas, Capt Crofton, Col F J Caldacott, Mr T Henderson, Mr W A Boutflower, Mr L M Tnonton, Miss Thompson, Mr Thompson, Mr Upton, Lieut-Col Amijatt Burney, Mr F S Hamilton, Mr W Bull, Mr Smith, Mr Moat, and Mr R W Brereton.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Capt G C B Baker.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 26th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Surg-Genl Walker, Mr. Humphray and Mr W Kaye.

FOR LONDON.—Mr A Campbell.

FOR BRINDISI.—Dr J Burgess.

Per s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. J. Nantes, 30th April, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Dawson, Mrs Buller, Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Mr and Miss E Solano, Mrs and Miss Bullman, Rev R R Winter, Mr C J Robertson, Mrs Cotton, Capt Lindsell, Hon Justice Macpherson, Mr R L Harris, Miss White, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, child and infant, Mr E M Murray, Mr D Haig, Col B J Goldie, Col and Mrs Portman, Miss Boddeley, Mr Spilling, Col and Miss Ficher.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. Elton.

Per s s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 3rd May, 1889.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs G F Shephard, Mr Pengelly, Mr Kittredge, Mr Clark, Mr Deighton, Col and Mrs F W Collis, Capt Warden, Mr and Miss Mann, Mr and Mrs Forbes, 3 children and infant, Mr W A Holland, Mr and Mrs Dome and child, Mr Jamsetjee Wadia, Mr and Mrs Hamilton and infant, Mrs Goodfellow, and Mr Johnston.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E A West, Mr and Mrs R T Burney, Mr D Broadfoot, Miss Harrison, Col E R Conolly, Mr Hynes, and Mr J S Porter.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 10th May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr T Benson, Mr D J Macpherson, Mr Hill, and Mr Macmahon.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Monks, and Mr O S Stack.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt H W Wyatt, 17th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Fletcher and child, Mr J Davis, Mr T Coury, Major and Mrs Martin, Mrs Lang and three children, Mrs Gray and infant, Major and Mrs Gardner, Mr J Packup, Mr and Mrs Bateson, and Mr S Jacob.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R D Robson and Mr R Sedgwick.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain E. W. F. Browne, 21st May, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr H C Wright.

AN extraordinary story is reported from the Lake of Como. A well-dressed elderly gentleman took a passage at Como on one of the steamers for Colico. During the voyage he presented to one of the waiters a neatly folded white paper packet, which contained some diamonds, telling the man it was a "tip." The recipient, on reaching the shore, threw his present away, believing the diamonds were only fragments of glass. The strange passenger before landing made several similar presents to other persons. This becoming known, he was questioned at Colico by the police, and stated that his name was Leopold Landauer, and that he was a diamond merchant. "I live," said he, "upon diamonds, and I pay with diamonds." Thereupon he proceeded to swallow several of these gems which he had in his possession. The police communicated with the German Consul, at whose request Herr Landauer was relegated to a lunatic asylum until the arrival of his friends. He had upon his person 162 brilliants, valued at 80,000 francs. On learning that the waiter had thrown away his diamonds, the people of the place instituted an immediate search for the treasure.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

IS RAIN-BETTING GAMBLING?

IMPERATRIX *vs* NURROTUMDAS MOTIRAM AND HEMRAJ KHIMJEE.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this case today.

Mr Justice Scott in delivering judgment, said :—This is an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal, on the 4th October last, by the late Chief Presidency Magistrate, who delivered an able and elaborate judgment. The facts are admitted. The accused were charged under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887, with keeping a certain shed for the purpose of a "common gaming house" within the meaning of the Act. The statutory, definition of a "common gaming house" is "a house, room, or place in which cards, dice, tables, or other *instruments of gambling* are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person occupying, using, or keeping such place. The instruments here kept or used are two—one a rain-gauge the other a gutter. They are both constructed and used exclusively as a means of ascertaining the rainfall in the monsoon. On that rainfall thus ascertained great numbers of people are in the habit of making bets which are registered by the accused, who, after deducting a commission on each bet, pay over the money to the winner. The place is beyond doubt a common betting place, and the instruments are instruments of betting but betting is not illegal in India, and to come within the present law the place must be a common *gaming* place. In what then does gaming consist as distinguished from betting? Gaming or gambling (which is only a frequentative of gaming) is defined by Wharton in his Law Lexicon as "the art or practice of playing and following up any game, particularly those of chance." A game is defined by Johnson as "sport of any kind —a single match at play—a solemn contest," and by the Imperial Dictionery, "to game" is defined—"to use cards, dice, billiards or other instruments according to certain rules, with a view to win money or other thing waged upon the issue of the contest." Thus both Lexicographers make a contest an essential element, and an active participation of certain persons is also necessary. In the present case neither element is to be found. The operation of nature, the falling of rain—is brought within easy observation by the guage or the gutter, in order to wager on its uncertainty. But there is no contest, no players and no participation by the bettors save as on-lookers. The keeper of the place only registers the rainfall, the bettors only watch. Nobody takes an active part in the operation, and no active part could be taken in it. The case of Follett. *vs.* Thomas (L. R. 62. B. 514) was cited as a precedent in favour of the Government. That turned on the statute 31-32. Vic. Chap. 52 which enacts that every person *playing* or *betting* in a public place at any game or pretended game of chance, "at or with any table or instrument of gaming or other article used as an instrument or means of such wagering or gaming," may be punished. The terms here are much wider than those used in the Bombay Act, and wagering or games of chance as well as gaming is expressly dealt with. A machine used at a race-course by which persons induced to use it won or lost their money according as the ticket they drew had on it the number appropriated to the winning horse or not was held to be an instrument of wagering or gaming at a game of chance, within the meaning of the act. It was so held because in the first place, "It was an instrument of wagering," and in the second place because the betting was on the event of a horse-race (which is a game, see Thorpe *vs.* Coleman 1 C B 990) to which an additional element of chance was introduced by the instrument, so as either to convert the horse-race into a game of chance or to make out of the operation of the machine and the racing combined, a separate game of chance. This case does not appear to me to be on all fours with the present one. In rain-betting there is no game at all, there is only an instrument of betting, and the case in the Queen's Bench turned on there being a game as well as an instrument. It was agreed that the fact of the instrument having been especially designed for the purpose of the betting introduced an element of gaming. To admit the argument would be to widen unjustifiably the meaning of the word gaming as already defined. There must be a game, and here there was none. Roulette was cited as a parallel, but the keeper of the roulette table and the player both take part, and moreover, roulette has been judicially described as a game, and is included in the list of unlawful games in Gaming Acts. (See Jenks *vs.* Turpin, 13 Q. B. D., p. 524.) The case of a sweepstake was also cited, (Allpon *vs.* Nutt, 1 C. B., 974,) but that decision turned on the fact that it was within the prohibition of the Lottery Acts. In Jenks *vs.* Turpin 13 Q. B. D., p 505, the question "what is a common gaming house" is much discussed, and is defined to be under the old statute of Henry VIII, (33 Hen. 8 and 9) and 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109 :—"Any house or place kept or used for playing therein at any unlawful game," Hawkins, J., gave a list of what are unlawful games, which is cited by the Magistrate. In the Indian definition the term "unlawful game" does not occur. But some "instruments of gaming" must be used; and in order to constitute gaming there must be a game. So that in both countries there must be a game to make a common gaming house; and for reasons already given, I do not think these instruments of rain-betting and the way they are used constitute a game. I think on another ground the Magistrate's order should be maintained. The Act is of a penal character, and must be construed strictly. No cases can be held to fall within it that do not fall within the reasonable meaning of its term, even though they may fall within the mischief intended to be prevented. It would be an undue straining of the word "gaming" to hold that it causes these rain-betting operations. The appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering judgment, said : I am also of opinion that the acquittal was right. The facts are not in dispute. It is admitted that people frequent the house of the accused to bet on the quantity of rain which may fall in a given time, and that there is an appliance used to measure the quantity, of the nature of a rain-gauge. This appliance is the accepted measure of the quantity; it registers quantity just as the watch in the hands of the judge at a horse-race registers time, or as a thermometer is used to register heat, or a barometer the pressure of the atmosphere. Its use resembles further use of these instruments, in that it does not introduce any element of chance into the betting. Thus, in my opinion, it differs very much from the *Pari Mutuel* machine, which in Follett *vs.* Thomas. L. R. 6 Q.B. 514, was held to be an instrument of wagering, and to constitute the transaction among the parties betting; a game of chance within the meaning of the act 31 and 32 Vic. Chap. 52 s 3. The Advocate General has argued that the appliance for measuring the rain-fall constitutes the betting a game, and that the gauge is itself an instrument of gaming, within the meaning of Bombay Act 4 of 1887 s 3, an enactment which strikes at gaming, but not in the preamble or elsewhere at wagering or betting. He relies on Follett *vs.* Thomas. He concedes that if two people meet together where there is a thermometer used for ordinary convenience or scientific purpose, and bet about the number of degrees of it which it will register in a given time, the thermometer is not an instrument of gaming, the bet is not a game, and the persons betting are not guilty under the enactment. But, as I understand the argument, the contention is, that if the thermometer is contrived and used only to facilitate the betting, then the bet, the chance, and the instrument constitute a game. I do not think this criterion can be accepted in construing statute, which, as it interferes with the liberty of the subject must be construed strictly (Bows. *vs.* Henwich L R. 9 C. P. 339) more especially as it shifts the onus of proof in certain circumstances from the prosecution to the accused. There would also be found great difficulty in practice in drawing the distinction, as evidence would have to be taken about the reason for having the particular gauge, watch, thermometer or barometer made, and the various uses to which it might be applied. Moreover, the uncertainty would promote evasion, so in circumstances like those of Hampden *vs.* Walsh, L. R. I. Q. B. P. 189, where there was a wager whether the world is round, and the wager was settled by certain tests agreed upon before and applied by the referees and umpire on a spot chosen, the question whether the bet was a game, whether the enactment had been broken, might depend on the question whether the scientific instruments used to ascertain curvature had been invented or made for the purpose or were ordinary instruments of survey. I do not think the case of Follett *vs.* Thomas goes as far as is contended. The English statute strikes at wagering and betting so the *Pari Mutuel* machine was obviously within the mischief contemplated. It was held to be an instrument of betting. There is no law in India which makes wagering and betting unlawful. This Act against gaming does not mention those practices. Again, there are two other differences between the case of Follett. *vs.* Thomas, and the case tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In the former, it was argued and shown that the amount of winnings did not depend solely on the result of the horse-race. Lord C. J. Cockburn says "Whether a horse-race be in itself a game of chance or not, we can entertain no doubt that, if some additional element of chance be introduced the wagering on a horse-race may be converted into a game of chance." The *Pari Mutuel* arrangements introduced a variety of chances "independent of the issue of the race as well as the will and judgment of the winner, depending, as it does, on the will or caprice of the other persons betting" * * * "There being then this element of chance in the transaction among the parties betting, we think it may properly be termed, as amongst them, a game of chance." In the case before us this element did not exist; the rain-guage only registered an operation of nature, and did in no wise, like the *Pari Mutuel* machine, increase the number of chances among the bettors themselves. Thus the reason on which Follet *vs.* Thomas was decided does not apply to the present case of a rain-guage, which did not of itself create a new and peculiar form of diversion among the bettors, which in England might be treated as a game under the statute. The other distinction is that there is no horse-race or other sport or contest in this case as there was in Follet *vs.* Thomas. It must be repeated also that the learned Judges held that case to come within the mischief at which the English statute struck, namely, wagering and betting. But in India, as pointed out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Legislature has refrained carefully from interfering with wagers or bets; and while enacting laws similar to those of England, relating to common gaming houses, has abstained from any enactment of laws about betting houses. There is no law here like the statute 16 and 17, Vic., chap. 119, which was passed for the suppression of betting houses. and makes them to be deemed gaming houses The subject has been before the Legislature several times and the omission to interfere by penal law with betting has doubtless been intentional. In 1848 it was decided by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council that the statute 8 and 9 Vic., chap. 109 (to amend the law concerning games and wagers) did not extend to India (4 Moore's 1 A 339), and that, in the absence of statute, an action might be maintained on a wager. In the same year Act 21 of 1848 was passed as suggested by the Judicial Committee, declaring null and void all agreements by way of gaming and wagering. In Act 87, of 1867, an exception is made in favour of certain horse-racing transactions, and the rule and the exception are substantially reproduced in section 30 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 The Indian laws go no further then to make wagering contracts void: they are not unlawful. The distinction is discussed fully in an unreported case—Parakh *vs.* Ransordas. P J 1875, p. 76, by Westrop, C. J.

That judgment incorporates another by Sir M. Sausse, in which also that learnd Chief Justice discusses the English and Indian statute law, and affirms the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court in Ramlal *vs.* Dulabdas that wagers were not illegal by Hindoo law. "The state of Hindoo law," says Sir M.Sausse, on this subject appears to have been very analogous to that of British law before the statute 8 and 9 Vic., chap. 106, until which period wagers, generally, were unlawful contracts, although particular descriptions of them, such as gaming with dice, cards, &c., were rendered illegal by statute." It is also not to be forgotten that the Indian Legislature, in amending the Indian Penal Code, re-enacted as section 294A, Law of 1884, which treated lotteries as transactions, which may be authorised by Government itself. The Indian Legislature has never felt itself oppressed against wagering and betting in the several terms used in the Preambles to the English statutes. If this Court were to hold that a bet is converted into a game and the betting house into a gaming house, and the bettors there into offenders against the criminal law, because a rain-gauge or hour-glass or other measure is contrived and used to settle the bet, I think the Court would assume to itself the work of legislation which Parliament has confided to another authority. Except by a metaphorical use of the word, contrary to the ordinary as well as the statutory use, a bet cannot, for the purposes of criminal law, be treated as a game. The common and legal use of the latter word coincides substantially; it required express enactment to make betting houses to be deemed gaming houses. What the law treats as a game can be gathered from the statutes reviewed in Jenks *vs.* Turpin, L. R. 13, Q B. D. 505, *e. g.*, 16 Car. 2 C. 7, where cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls, skittles, shovel board, cock-fighting, horse-races, dog-matches, foot-races are mentioned before the more general words "other pastimes, game, or games whatsoever." According to Bacon's Abridgement, gaming, a foot-race, and horse-race, are games within the statute; so, it seems, is cricket. In the present case, where money is staked on an operation of nature, and the instrument is a mere measure of the operation, I am of opinion that the amusement provided by the keeper of the house, who makes an income by allowing the bettors to come there and use the rain-guage as a means of deciding the event of the bet, is not a game; and that the house is not a common gaming house within the meaning of Bombay Act 4 of 1887 I am also of opinion that the Act is not directed against betting and wagering practices, except as connected with games.

The Court therefore dismissed the appeal.

MURDER OF A GARUDI.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LUXMON KRISHNA AND SIX-OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. H. Scott, Sessions Judge, Khandesh, who in November last, found the seven accused guilty of murder and sentenced them each to be transported for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Dhondo. S. Garud appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. C. Apte (for the Government Pleader) for the Crown.

It appeared that there were in October last, three camps of Mang Garudis, a kind of Gipsy tribe, near the town of Nandurbar. The first accused was the chief of one camp; Sakharam chief of another, and one Bapu, chief of the third. The three camps were spread over a rising ground rather less than a mile from the town, and but a short distance from each other. All the members of Sakharam's camp appeared to be related to one another, and some of them were connected by marriage with the members of Lukhshmon's camp. It appeared from the evidence of Ahila that she and her husband, the deceased Dhondi, had been into the town to make purchases, and had returned to their camp. Dhondi was outside his hut washing his mouth, when the accused rushed down from their camp. The first accused struck Dhondi on the head with an iron bar, and the other accused fell upon him with their sticks. Ahila and her mother-in-law tried to interfere, but were themselves struck. Accused then ran back to their camp. Dhondi expired almost immediately. His wife made a report to the police, and the accused were arrested soon afterwards. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, convicted the seven accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd April, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·853
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	85·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, NNW, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216

* From midnight to midnight.

"ENDYMION" is the title of the novel of English Society for which Mrs. Langtry is trying to procure a London publisher. It is believed to contain some good stories of distinguished persons. "I do not know," writes a correspondent, "whether it contains the following story about herself and Mr. Newton, the accomplished Grecian and Archæologist of the British Museum. Mr. Newton was giving a course of lectures on his fascinating subject in University College. He lectured to benches almost empty. But one day there was a large and fashionable crowd, with a string of carriages in the high road. Glory! The British Philistine waking up at last to the beauty of the antique life, as revealed by the learned Professor. Alas! the brilliant crowd went thither, not in search of Greek art, but in search of Mrs. Langtry, who, it was reported, had begun to take lessons."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GOSSIPY CARLYLE LETTERS.

LETTERS written by Carlyle during the first ten years of his married life have just been published by Macmillan. It is curious to see Carlyle turning aside from the Eternities and Immensities, and letting his pen run riot about a smoking chimney discovered at Craigenputtock when that place was being prepared for him :—

MADDENED BY A SMOKY CHIMNEY.

We were thunderstruck to hear of that terrific visitation of smoke! Gracious powers, are we doomed then to the everlasting curse of choking atmosphere and sulphurous vapours, which, it is taught in Scripture, are the portion of devils only, not of still-living men? I vow and swear that it is not so; that free air is the birthright of every free man. This kitchen chimney *must be cured*, my dear Alick; I say *must* be, come of it what will. Surely we will try every expedient that man's wit can devise; old wives, bores, cans, contractions; and if we cannot cure it, we will blow up the whole concern with gunpowder rather than leave it stewing there, for *there*, as our Father says, it *cannot* be. I am much inclined to think with you that lengthening the chimney-head will be the only effectual cure; if so, do, for Heaven's sake, get it set about and tried; a cartload or two of bricks will do the whole matter; and if it be still smouldering and fumigating when I come down to stay with you, it will quite depress my weak heart, I fear, with anticipation of coming woes. Speak to our Uncle on the subject with the tongue of an eloquent orator; tell him that we are *undone*, undone, if that reek continue. Let all the soothsayers and astrologers and cunning men of every sort, therefore, turn out with one accord; and, through the strength of Heaven, allay this pest, and finally sweep and garnish that fireplace, and let us live in peace!"

When his friends were trying to get for him the Chair of Philosophy at St. Andrews, he thus states to his brother.

HIS PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

"I hardly care sixpence which way it go: a *man*, if you give him meat and clothes, is or ought to be sufficient for himself in this world; and his culture is but beginning if he think that any outward influence, of person or thing, can either make or mar him. If I do not go thither (which, after all, is very likely, for a certain Dr. Cook, an 'old stager,' talks of applying), why then I shall not go, and *they* will not get me; and the Sun will rise and set, and the grass will grow, and I shall have eyes to see and ears to hear notwithstanding. Do *all* that you can in honesty; and reckon the result *indubitable*; for the *inward* result will not fail, if rightly endeavoured after; and for the outward *non flocci facias* 'do not care a rush. Between writing Walton Reinfred in the Dunscore Moors and teaching Moral Philosophy at St. Andrew's I would not at this moment make a choice, but rather leave Destiny to make it for me."

A VIEW OF THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Here is a peep, through Carlyle's eyes, of the Ettrick Shepherd in London:—"Poor Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is walking about here; dining every where; everywhere laughed at; being the veriest *gomeril*. He appears in public with a gray Scotch plaid, the like of which was never seen here before; it is supposed to be a trick of his bookseller (a hungry shark on the verge of bankruptcy), who wishes to attract notice from the Cockney population, and thereby raise the wind a little. He drank whisky punch at that dinner I was at, and clattered the arrantest *janners*."

PERSONALITIES.

Other letters are full of delightful bits of description, word-painting, humorous sallies, and scraps of anecdote. "Poor Herand was here the other day endeavouring to bespeak me for a Periodical of his; for even he is to have a dud of a Periodical. Chariest and emptiest of all the sons of men! Yet in his emptiness, as in that of a dried bladder, he keeps triumphantly jingling his Coleridgean, long-gnawed, metaphysical cherry-stones, and even 'makes a kind of martial music' for himself thereby. I do not remember that I ever met a more ridiculous harmless frathlather of a creature in all my travels. He lets you tumble him hither and thither, and cut him in two as you like; but in the cheerfullest way joins again and is as brisk frathlather as ever."

Writing of "Mill's set," whom he calls "friends of the species," he says:—"Jane and I often say"—"Before all mortals, beware of a friend of the species!" Most of these people are very indignant at marriage and the like; and frequently indeed are obliged to divorce their own wives or be divorced; for though the world is already blooming (or is one day to do it) in everlasting 'happiness of the greatest number,' these people's own houses (I always find) are little Hells of improvidence, discord, and unreason. Mill is far above all that."

Here is a photograph of Southey:—"Southey is lean as a harrow; *dun* as a tobacco-*spluchan*; no chin (I mean the smallest), *snubbed* Roman nose, vehement brown eyes, huge, *white* head of hair; when he rises—all legs together. We had considerable talks together; he is a man positive in his own Tory Church of England way; well-informed, rational, a good man; but perhaps so striking for nothing as for his excitability, and irritability which I should judge to be pre-eminent even among Poets. We parted kindly; and might be ready to meet again."

A TRICK IN THE HAT TRADE.

A FACETIOUS writer in the *Globe* comments deprecatingly on Sir Edwin Chadwick's proposed abolition of the tall hat. As a "Sane Hatter" he obviously has no interest in seeing this venerated headgear disappear, but at the close of his disquisition he lets out a secret of the trade which not every customer turns to profitable account. The silk hat is easily ruffled, easily spotted by a shower of rain, easily creased by a bruise or a fall from a hat-peg, but it is just as easily restored to symmetry and perfection of gloss. The customer who parts with his old hat in contemptuous indifference is thus reminded of his want of knowledge :—"As soon as the gentleman has gone that old hat is taken into my workshop, and its recuperative power begins to operate. I need not trouble you with all the details; an incantation with a hot iron, and a few philtres in the shape of glue and benzine are all the outside influence it requires. The customer's old hat in a quarter of an hour so restores itself as to become an altogether new hat; and might be bought again as new by the very same customer when tired of his present one. I often think to myself that if I could only get a gentleman to sit down with the neswpaper for even ten minutes I could sell him his old hat for a new one on the spot. Allowing for egregious pride in a profession associated with intellect, the foregoing reflections on the long life of the silk hat are edifying.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S ESTABLISHMENT.

THE domestic establishment of the Emperor of China looks formidable when tabled in a catalogue. We may doubt, however, whether it is greater numerically than that of some of the European rulers, who have many palaces, castles, and villas, and who must keep up an army of retainers for their own dignity and that of the State. The young Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom is well provided. In hot weather he is fanned by relays selected from twenty-five fan bearers. An Arktos freezer would cool him far more effectually, but he may not have heard of the wonderful refrigerators of Messrs. Perkins. Ten men keep his Majesty dry when it is raining. They are the custodians of a mighty umbrella. It is very questionable wisdom to have thirty doctors at his call when he is sick, but in the counsel of a multitude there may be safety. The remainder of his establishment is thus summed up promiscuously but comprehensively :—Twenty-three cooks, fifty valets, seventy-five astrologers, sixteen tutors, sixty bonzes, fifty domestic attendants, and eighty bonnes. Added to these cares, his Majesty has an empire, and two or three millions of his subjects are living by eating little or nothing.

MR. CONYBEARE, M.P., was present on the 9th ultimo at the annual dinner of Cornishmen in London, held at the Holborn Restaurant, and presided over by Mr. Bolitho, M.P. The Prince and Princess of Wales were toasted as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the 300 persons present rose to their feet and loyally drank the toast continuing to stand whilst "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was sung. Mr. Conybeare kept his seat. Some one shouted "Stand up, Conybeare," but the hon. gentleman took no notice. The shout was now taken up from all parts of the room, but the hon. member for Camborne remained in his chair. This roused a perfect storm of disapprobation, which grew in intensity every moment. "Stand up," "Disloyal." "Turn him out" were some amongst many stronger expressions hurled at the offending guest by his fellow-diners, whilst a volley of hisses drowned the voices of the musicians. At last Mr. Conybeare rose, but the excitement only subsided after Mr. Molesworth St. Aubyn had made a personal appeal to those present not to allow political dislikes to intrude at a social gathering, and not to forget that Mr. Conybeare was a guest.

LORD SPENCER AND MR. PARNELL AT THE EIGHTY CLUB.

LORD SPENCER was entertained at a banquet by the Eighty Club at Willis's Rooms on March. 8. Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., M. P., presided, and among the other guests were the Earl of Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, M.P., Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. Asquith, M. P., Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and many other members of Parliament. The Chairman having introduced the guest of the evening, Lord Spencer, who was received with cheers, said he was glad they had given that welcome to Mr. Parnell:—

He had vindicated all the bitter attacks which had been made against him—attacks which in vehemence, bitterness, and wickedness surpassed those ever made against any man. Mr. Parnell had the sympathy of all rightminded men in the country—(cheers),—who execrated the weapons used against him, and admired the forbearance, the dignity, and patience which he had exhibited. They could not, he thought, find too strong a condemnation for those who had brought these charges so lightly. They would now anxiously wait to see that full reparation was done to Mr. Parnell for the wrong inflicted upon him. They did not know yet what great issue might come from this affair. They, at the proper time, must see that all those who assisted in the attack were brought to book. (Cheers.) It would be the duty of the Liberal Party, he thought, to see how far the Government had been concerned. (Cheers.) There were a great many things to clear up. He would like to ask whether the Government could disassociate themselves from the *Times*, or whether they were not shown to be intimate allies and copartners of that paper. Supposing Mr. Parnell had gone to the Government, and said, "I have reason to suppose there is a most dangerous revolutionary conspiracy going on in America and in these Islands—I wish to show this up; will you assist me?" Would the Government then have brought forward Major Le Caron? (Laughter.) He thought not. He thought that the Government would find it very difficult to shake off complicity in this foul accusation. (Cheers.) They would find it very difficult to show that they did not as trusted allies join in this attack on their political opponents—(hear, hear)—an attack by means of charges of which Mr. Chamberlain once said the principle and gravamen were these letters, which were now proved to be forgeries. These were great issues, which it would be cowardly on the part of the Liberal Party to shrink from following up.

Mr. Parnell said :—Lord Spencer has come here to you this evening, and he has admitted that Ireland has earned for herself the right of self government. (Cheers.)

He has expressed to you, he continued, his belief, that Ireland is capable of self-government, that there is nothing so wrong in the minds or the genius of her people that they cannot be trusted to do for themselves that which all your colonies are able to do for themselves—(hear, hear)—that which every State of the American Union has performed in the internal economy of the State with advantage to itself and with increased strength to the federal body of which it forms a part. (Cheers.) And undoubtedly, the opinion of a man with the experience, with the knowledge of Irish history, of Liberal attempts in Ireland, and of Irish character, is of immense value to our cause. (Hear, hear.) I value the opinion of such a man far more than I value the judgment of a hundred mushrooms such as Balfour—(laughter and cheers)—men who are here to-day and who will be gone to-morrow (renewed laughter and cheers)—who have not brought to the task of the government of Ireland one single characteristic of statesmanship or genius—(cheers)—who live only for themselves and their party—(hear, hear)—only for the purpose of remaining in office for a few months or a few years longer than otherwise would be possible. (Hear, hear.) But in your guest of to-night you have a man who has searched and tested to the utmost every phase, every possible phase, of English government in Ireland, and he has given you his testimony that, in his judgment, after his years of experience, after the great and honourable attempts which were made during his Viceroyalties by Mr. Gladstone to conciliate the national sentiment of the Irish, there is only one way under which you can govern Ireland within the Constitution, and that is by allowing her to govern herself in all those matters which cannot interfere with the greatness and the well-being of Empire of which she forms a part. (Cheers.) I have said that there is only one way within the Constitution. I admit there is another, and that is a way that has not been tried yet. It is a way that probably will never be tried. I trust, as one who has some instinct of humanity, some wish for the welfare, not only of my own country, but of the greater country with whose destinies ours are indissolubly linked, that that other way which has been pointed out to his countrymen by the great genius of Mr. Gladstone—(hear, hear)—may obtain that recognition which common-sense and justice recommend to us. (Cheers.) But there is another way. There is a way in which you might obtain, at all events, some present success in the government of Ireland. It is not Mr. Balfour's bastard plan of a semi-Constitutional and a semi-coercive method. (Laughter.) It would be a method of pure despotism. You might find among yourselves some great Englishman or Scotchman who would go over to Ireland—her parlimentary representation having been taken away from her—and who would do justice to her people, notwithstanding the complaint of Irish Landlordism. Such a man might be found who, on the one hand, would oppose a stern front to the inciters to revolution or outrage, and, on the other hand, would check the exorbitant demands of the Government in that country, and, perhaps, the result might be successful, but it would have to be a method outside the Constitution, both on the one side and on the other. Your Irish Governor would require to have full power. That, in my judgment, has always been the only way, short of the concession of our reasonable demands, in which the governing classes and the Parliament of England could hope to successfully combat such a party and such a platform. That was the way prepared for us—I will not say designedly, I do not know whether it was prepared designedly or alternatively—but prepared for us by every measure which has been passed by Mr. Gladstone. Whether you take the Irish Church Act, which appealed powerfully to the sentiment of the great masses of the people—whether you take the Irish Land Act, which for the first time recognised the property that the Irish tenant had by his labour, and that of those who had gone before him during many generations, added to the soil; whether you take the Ballot Act, which released the Irish voter from the tyranny of his landlord under which he was driven like a sheep to the polling-booths, and if he refused to vote for his landhold was ruthlessly ejected from his holding, or had a heavy impost added to his rent; whether you take any of these great measures, or the final measure which gave to Ireland in 1885 equal rights under household suffrage with England, all these things have been preparing the way for the great triumph of Constitutional principles in Ireland, for the bringing of all Irishmen, wherever they may be, on to the Constitutional platform, and for the vindication of those great principles of freedom which we believe are possible for us to-day within the law and the Constitution, and which we trust in the near future will secure us from the great people of England the recognition of our small claims, our small interests, our small right to live in our own country, to manage it, to develop it, to build up our strength, to stop the wasting away of our resources, of our national life, which surely you can spare and afford to poor Ireland without any loss or wrong to yourselves. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Rosebery, who had an enthusiastic reception, said this was an historic occasion, long to be remembered in the history of this country and of Ireland. He had heard many speeches from Lord Spencer, but never one such as he had delivered that night. They had many public men of whom they were proud, but they were prouder of none more than of Lord Spencer, who stood among them as a Bayard, without fear and without reproach, who had on a memorable occasion to look back upon his past policy and to seek another, had lost no credit, but rather gained it by so doing. The noble lord then referred to the Kennington election, and said they had in that constituency every prospect of success.

THE Marquis of Queensberry, writing to the *New York Herald*, says :—"I must beg you to contradict a statement you made that I was an atheist. The accusation brought against me by the Scotch Peers was that I had publicly denied the existence of a God. I have lost my seat in the House of Lords on account of that accusation. It is utterly untrue, and I refuted it at the time. Since then in different parts of the world—in Buenos Ayres, South America, in San Francisco, California, and in several places in England—I have lectured, written, and spoken publicly, trying to express my views on the subject. I am an agnostic, and a most earnest, though humble, disciple of Mr. Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin, and no more an atheist than they are."

THE LATE MISS MARY WHATELY.

THE death is announced at Cairo of Miss Mary Whately, head and foundress of the well-known English Mission Schools at Cario. Miss Whately, who was in her 65th year, was the second daughter of Archbishop Whately, the famous author of the "Logic." She went to Cairo for her health in 1861, saw there was useful work to be done there, and settled in the country for good, attaining in the course of years a very good knowledge of colloquial Arabic, and an extraordinarily intimate acquaintance with the manners and feelings of the Egyptian people, for whom she had a deep affection and regard. She herself has told in outline the story of her useful and devoted life as follows :—

"In the year 1861 I first opened the school which, from ten to twelve ragged girls in an upper chamber, has gradually come to be the large establishment called the British Mission Schools in Cairo, or by natives usually 'the *English* Schools.' At that period no school existed for Moslem girls—who constitute, of course, the majority. The Church Missionary Society School was only for Copts (it was closed just before mine was begun), the American Mission was also then exclusively for Copts. Moslems, always difficult of access, were peculiarly so here. With varying success the new attempt was made, and the numbers for the first five years were but small, slowly mounting up from the first ten to thirty, forty, and fifty, but it went on. I was only a learner at that time in the vernacular Arabic, a language of extreme difficulty to Europeans, yet such was the impossibility of getting teachers qualified to teach the Scripture that for a long time I had to keep the Bible instructions entirely in my own hands. It would require a large volume to describe, however briefly, the numerous difficulties of the work, especially during the first five or six years. Friends and acquaintance at the very beginning had discouraged me (those who knew Cairo particularly), assuring me no girls would come to a foreigner's school, and no good done when the boys' school was opened. Both ridicule and pity were bestowed on use on account of the class (the poorer Moslem boys, many very dirty and wild) among whom it was begun, and also the poverty and meanness of our arrangements and school fittings which was not matter of choice but necessity. Then, again, I had been advised not to go to the huts of the poor, and brave dirt vermin, risk of infection, and probably abuse as a Christian for what would result in nothing. However, in the very lanes where dust has been thrown, and bad words had assailed me when first visiting them, I was after a short time welcomed kindly. I recollect one old woman who use to mutter curses whenever I came one day greeted me with the pretty Arabic expression, 'Welcome be thy hands and thy feet." The schools steadily increased, and children of respectable classes began to attend, Christians as well as Moslems. On the gift of a plot of land outside the city wall from the late Khedive in the spring of 1869, I at once began to build, and erected, besides a dwelling for myself and family, a large school-house capable of accommodating several hundred children. This was built partly by the aid of English friends, but only a fourth part of the expense was raised, and this included a legacy from an excellent Christian lady. In the beginning of the mission I bore the chief part of the expenses, and by strict economy and careful management endeavoured to avoid the anxiety and trouble connected with regular collections. Occasional gifts from travellers and a few subscriptions from old friends, and now and then a meeting during a visit to England, helped on the work, and the Female Education Society from the very beginning sent aid every year to the Female School, which, as it had been the first remains one of the most important parts of the mission. Seven years ago we opened a medical mission, which is carried on by a skilful practitioner and earnest Christian, Dr. Azoury, from Lebanon. This branch of our work is eminently satisfactory; numbers of 'halt, maimed, and blind,' with all sorts of sufferers, attend, and very many find relief. The school-house now receives an average of 600 pupils, nationalities varied, but Egyptians the great majority. About two-thirds of the girls and half of the boys are Moslems, the rests Copts, with an admixture of other nationalities.

A NEW COASTING STEAMER.

ON Tuesday, the 5th March, the new awning decked screw-steamer Kaveri, lately launched by the Whitehaven Shipbuilding Company for the Bombay Coast Steam Navigation Company, proceeded down the Firth, having a full cargo of coal on board, for her official trial previous to leaving for Bombay. On the measured mile a mean speed of fully 9½ knots was attained with ease, the engines developing 915 indicated horsepower on a piston speed of 560ft. per minute. This speed was considered most satisfactory, as the vessel has exceptionally full and bluff lines and was deeply loaded. She is classed 100A1 at Lloyd's, and to Board of Trade requirements for passenger service, and is divided into nine watertight compartments. There is a a watertight bulkhead between engines and boilers, and the afterhold is divided longitudinally in the same manner; and as no doors have been fitted that can be left open in an emergency, the vessel is practically as safe as it is possible to make her. The upper decks are of teak wood; the cabin deck-house is of iron, with teak fittings; over all are a double set of awnings. For working cargo she has six handy hydraulic cranes, worked by a pair of special surface-condensing engines and accumulator in engine-room fitted up by Messrs. Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, of Paisley. The steam steering gear was supplied by Messrs Muir & Caldwell, and the steam windlass and steam capstan aft by Messrs Clark, Chapman & Co. The electric light has been fitted throughout, and also in mast-head, side lights, and binnacles, by Mr. Rankin Kennedy. There are six steel lifeboats, supplied by D. White & Co., having patent lowering apparatus. The propelling machinery was fitted by Messrs Dunsmuir & Jackson, of Govan, and consists of a set of triple compound surface condensing engines, having Brown's hydraulic starting gear, Kirkcaldy's patent feed heater, and all the latest improvements. The main boiler, which is of steel, is fitted with brass tubes. The donkey boiler, which is of the horizontal type, has also brass tubes, and is constructed to work at the same pressure as main boiler, so that it can be used to assist main boiler when required. Both boilers can be worked under a system of forced draught by a large Tangye fan and engine. A steam ash-hoist is fitted up in stokehole. Fresh water for boiler is carried in large tanks in peak. The Kaveri proceeded to Bombay the following morning, under command of Captain Robertson.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND COUNT MOLTKE.

THE Emperor William has addressed the following letter to Count Moltke on the occasion of his celebrating the seventieth anniversary of his entrance into the military service of Prussia :—"My dear Field-Marshal.—You desire to spend in quiet retirement the day on which you look back upon a completed career of seventy years' military service. What you have done and contributed in the past seventy years for the greatness of my House, for Prussia, and for Germany, I may not recall here. The whole world knows it, and history preserves it for all ages. This, however, permit me to express, how with me all Germany gratefully regards it as a special blessing of God that he has left you in our midst until to-day. May it please the Almighty to preserve you still further to me, and to the Fatherland, in the strength and vigour which have hitherto been yours. Like my fathers who rest in God, I bear in the depths of my heart a debt of gratitude to you. Will you, therefore, regard it as the expression of my warm sincere feelings when I ask you on this day of remembrance and of honour to kindly accept my bust in bronze?—Your heartily devoted grateful King, William R."

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRESIDENTS KRUGER and Reitz met at Potchefstroom in the Transvaal, on the 4th inst., in order to consider the question of Federal union. The intelligence received at Cape Town concerning the proceedings states that the President of the Orange Free State expressed the hope of seeing the South African States united shortly, and anticipated that the union between his Republic and the Transvaal would be effected on a basis satisfactory to all concerned. President Kruger opposed the Kimberly Bechuana Railway extensions scheme, and advocated the construction of a railway from Delagoa Bay to Cape Town through the Free State. He stated, however, that the line could not be proceeded with until Colonel MacMurdo had fixed a reasonable tariff, and added that meanwhile he could not agree to the extension of the colonial lines beyond Bloemfontein. In conclusion, President Kruger gave assurances of an amicable settlement of the Grobelaar Khama affair, but disapproved the reference of the question to the arbitration of Sir J. H. DeVilliers on the ground that he was a British subject, and suggested that the matter should be submitted to the decision of the President of the French Republic or the President of the United States.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

A STARTLING murder was committed at Charleston, in South Carolina, on the 12 ult. Captain F. W. Dawson, editor of *The News and Courier*, the leading newspaper of the Carolina State, went to the house of a young physician named McDow, to remonstrate with him for unbecoming conduct towards a maid servant in his (Captain Dawson's) family. McDow resented his words, and shot him after an angry dispute. The crime was not discovered till three hours after, when McDow confessed his guilt. The account he gives is as follows :—"Dawson entered my office and used abusive language and knocked me down with his cane. I got up and he was about to strike me again, when I shot him. He did not die instantly, but lived three-quarters of an hour. I remained with him, trying to think what I could do." The facts elicited by the Coroner at the inquest, and by the post-morten examination, do not agree with this version. The wound shows unmistakeably that the shot was fired while Dawson was sitting, and McDow standing. McDow can show no marks or bruises of any kind as proof of the blows with a cane. There is strong evidence that McDow attempted to bury the body after the murder. An examination of the premises shows that the earth and stones have been freshly turned up in a closet underneath the stairs.

The Chief of the Police says that while riding near McDow's house about three o'clock yesterday he heard a pistol shot, and went to the door to ask if anything was the matter there and was told there was not. Fearing, however, that there was he made a search for Captain Dawson. Not finding him, he was returning to McDow's house, when he met the latter and received his confession.

Captain Dawson's career was a very romantic one. Born in London in 1840, and educated there, he wrote several comedies, which were acted on the London stage. He became greatly interested in the American War of Secession, and, stealing a passage to America soon after the War began, enlisted in the Southern Navy. After serving a short time he resigned and enlisted in the Southern Army as a private. He showed distinguished bravery in many battles, and was severely wounded, but remained with the army till the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of captain. After the war he settled at Charleston penniless, but found work on the newspaper of which he became in a few years the editor. He was the first Southern editor to protest against duelling, which was until recently the usual method of settling Southern quarrels. For this he was knighted by Pope Leo XIII. His influence upon the South has been beneficial in all directions, and his death is a distinct public loss. Capt. Dawson ran the blockade in the Nashville, and joined the army of Northern Virginia in June, 1862. He was engaged in the battles of Mechanicsville, second Manasses, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Courthouse, North Sike, James River, 1864; Valley of Virginia, 1864, and Five Forks, 1865. He was three times wounded, and at the time of his death carried four bullets in his body—two received in battle, one during a riot in Charleston, and the bullet which killed him. General FitzHugh Lee wrote of him—"He was a brave soldier and an efficient officer." He bought an interest in *The Charleston News* in 1867, and subsequently with Mr. Riordan became co-proprietor. Captain Dawson has since 1867 been acknowledged as one of the leading Democrats in the Southern States, and his paper, of which he has been for twenty years editor-in-chief, has moulded southern opinion in a very marked manner. His political Democracy was not sectional, and his efforts were always directed to the reconciliation of North and South. He upheld the necessity of white domination in the south, but was an outspoken advocate of the just rights of the coloured man. He was a Freetrader, a Home Ruler, a teetotaller, and a personal friend of President Cleveland. His successful efforts to repress duelling in South Carolina so impressed Pope Leo XIII. that in 1883 he created him Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. His murder took place on the Feast of St. Gregory. The law against carrying concealed weapons in South Carolina was passed mainly through his efforts, and he had not carried a pistol about him for twenty years. He was twice married. In 1867 to Miss Fourgeand, of Charleston, and in 1874, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Judge Thomas Gibbes Morgan, of Louisiana, who survives him. He leaves two children.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE development of electricity as a motive power is engaging the attention of scientific men in a variety of ways; and a few days ago, upon a mile length of tramway at Northfleet, the Series Electrical Traction Syndicate, by practical demonstration, showed how they can run cars by fixed conductors charged from a stationary engine and dynamo at the generating station and distributing electricity to the cars in series. This is a new principle, and the success at the trials was unmistakable. The mechanical difficulties which have hitherto induced engineers to confine their attention to either the parallel or the multiple arc method of distribution have been overcome. The syndicate claim that by the introduction of the Series principle cheap electrical traction on a large scale is now for the first time made possible at less than one-sixth of the initial expenditure, and consequently at less than one-sixth the cost of older methods. Although in England comparatively little has been done towards the employment of electricity in the locomotive work of the highways in the United States, there are upwards of fifty electrical roads in actual operation, and about seventy more in course of construction. The cars are to all intents and purposes the same in appearances as those with which the public are familiar. Underneath one of the rails of the track is laid a conduit eight inches in width, and thirteen inches below the surface of the road. It is, however, open at the surface to a width of five-eighths of an inch. The rail on the other side has a small slot of seven-eighths of an inch in width. From the conduit the electric current is passed to the cars by what are termed spring jacks, occurring at intervals at twenty-one feet, each spring jack containing contact points constructed of gum metal checks pressed closely together by spiral springs; and the points, mounted on glazed earthenware, are electrically connected by an insular cable. The speed can be perfectly regulated, and the cars can, in fact, be made to travel much more swiftly than they would be allowed to do by any local authorities. The line at Northfleet has sharp curves, and some sharp pinches of hill, so that the test was of the severest character. The cost of working it is said to be less than half that of horse-power. It may be added that the spring jacks are arranged so that they can be taken out or replaced in the conduit in the course of a few minutes. Necessary as they are they are simple and expensive pieces of apparatus. The motors are mounted underneath the car, and are run at 400 revolutions per minute, delivering at this speed a maximum of 15-horse power on the brake. The regulation of the motors is attained by massively constructed switches mounted on each platform. Some of the subsidiary advantages of the Series system are that by using highly insulated cables, and exposing but small surfaces of conductor, a perfect insulation is obtained; renewals can be effected without interfering with the traffic; the conduit can be easily cleaned, and faults in the line are easily detected by the car-drivers themselves; and there is ample protection of the spring jacks from road debris. The syndicate believe that the Series system will revolutionise tramway traction, and they base their belief upon the following grounds :—"1. That the cost of maintenance is not subject—as is the case with horses—to variations in the price of provender, &c.; 2. That Tramway Companies are eagerly watching for a system capable of taking the place of animal power, even at the same cost; 3. That steam and compressed air have been tried with very qualified success, the former being especially objectionable on the score of expense, noise, dirt, smoke, steam, and smell; 4. That Tramways can be operated by the Series system at less than one-half the cost of horses; and 5. That the Series system is, moreover, cheaper than every other form of mechanical traction."

IN refusing to join a dinner party to which Mr. Labouchere had been invited, the Lord Chancellor makes this explanation. He does not refuse to meet the hon. member for Northampton socially on account of his general political heresies. These Lord Halsbury cares nothing about. He can understand them, though he feels sorry for the misguided holder of such fatal views. His Lordship declined to meet Mr. Labouchere because of what he holds to be the latter's personal attacks upon him (Lord Halsbury) and his family. As he said, "Really one cannot be expected to sit at the same dinner table with a man who has accused you of nepotism, and designated you the Lord High Jobber of England."

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, and heals the scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ONE very charming little incident on the Queen's arrival at Biarritz is told by a correspondent of a French contemporary. After the Queen had received the golden key of the Villa Rochefoucauld, and while the band behind the arbutus bushes were playing "God save the Queen," the little son of the Comtesse de la Rochefoucauld walked up to her Majesty and presented her with an enormous bouquet in the shape of a sunshade, composed entirely of Neapolitan violets' roses, and camellias. "Long live the Queen !" shouted the boy, enthusiastically, as he withdrew, and then his little sister, black-eyed and beautiful, came forward and presented to Princess Beatrice a bouquet of white and dark red flowers, for which she was rewarded with a kiss from the Royal lady.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, writes a correspondent, go about into society looking so perfectly gay and contented that they cheer everybody up, and even the very linkmen who shut their carriage door are emboldened by the bride's charming smile to wish her joy—and hold out a hand. It is true that the bridegroom wears the air of giving, so radiant is he, with his keen activity, his robust youthfulness, and the glorious orchid that generally adorns his coat. On Saturday night, 9th ult., Mrs. Chamberlain was dressed in her favourite pale blue, and as at one house to which she went with her husband there were two other young ladies in very pale blue, each had a strong contingent of admirers, firmly convinced that they were in possession of the real Mrs. Chamberlain. But this kind of vicarious glory will not long fall to the lot of young ladies in blue as Mrs. Chamberlain's face gets better known ; there is no mistaking its modest sweetness of expression.

⁂

Signor Crispi, the Bismarck of Italy, is one of the most remarkable men of his day and generation. But, unlike Bismarck, he is immeasurably vain ; and he is the author of the sublimest piece of braggart bombast that a human being ever uttered about himself. Referring to his explosions of temper in debate he compared himself to Mount Etna, whose summit, like Crispi's mind, was calm and clear, while its interior, like Crispi's, was a tumultuous fire. His one great self-justification is that the glory of Italy is the only thing he cares for in the wide world.

⁂

The Bismarck of Italy is 70 years old. His energy is immense. And, says a home paper, he is as unscrupulous as his nicknamesake. Like so many of the most successful politicians of France, he was an advocate. He is a Sicilian by birth. He got into hot water in 1848-9 during the Neapolitan troubles when he advocated red-hot Republicanism. Then he bolted to Turin, which he forsook for Paris, where Napoleon III.'s police, getting tired of him, told him to move on. And he moved on to London, where he was free. Ardent Republican though he was, he did not hesitate to make terms with the Monarchy, after the end of the Garibaldian insurrection. Mazzini rated him for his apostacy. But he retorted by saying that Mazzini was a dreamer ; and that as for himself he was, above all things, practical. He is the most energetic and ambitious Prime Minister the Italians have yet had.

⁂

Earl Compton, the new M. P., quite apart from his hereditary position, is described as a gain to what may be called the social element in the House—and especially to his own side of it. The manners of the Parliamentary section with which the new Member for Barnsley allies himself are not always of the style of Vere de Vere. You may vote with them ; but, as Mark Pattison would say, you would prefer to dine with the gentlemen opposite.

⁂

Earl Compton's manners are extremely pleasant. At times he is rather too mild—too sing-songy, after the ways of the pet curate. As an orator he will not be a gain to the House. He will talk sensibly, fluently enough, but he will never rise into the higher regions of the art. He had a respectable reputation at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has dark, neat whiskers, a nealy-trimmed and luxuriant dark moustache, a honeyed voice, attractive eyes, and is adored by the finer half of creation. A lady "First Lord" would think twice before putting the gag on Lord William. He is still a couple of years on the right side of the age at which every fellow becomes either a fool or a physician. He has another qualification. He wears, or he did when contesting another constituency, wear bangles.

⁂

Mr. Henry Campbell, whose actions against the *Times* in connection with the forged letters will begin shortly, has for several years been Mr. Parnell's private secretary. He has been Member for Fermanagh (South) since 1885. He has a combative, aggressive head and face, and, if his oratorical gift were equal to his expression of fight and "go," he might prove a formidable debater. He is an Irishman—and looks it. He is a son of Anak among the teetotallers, and is an active member of the Catholic Young Men's Society.

Mr. Ruskin is one of the great ones who are disappointed with their work in the world, and its effect upon their time and generation. On this point the world is, perhaps, a better judge than Mr. Ruskin himself. However despondingly he may talk and write about himself, the world has for some time been realising what gratitude it owes him. If individual genius ever does influence things, then it is clear that Mr. Ruskin has given his countrymen a better appreciation of truth, goodness, and beauty (the Greek trinity), not only in art, but in human life.

⁂

Sir Richard Webster is supposed to be the only man who ever "took silk" at so early an age as 34. This was in 1876 ; so that even now the Attorney-General is only 47. He has been conspicuous during his conduct of his case before the Commission for his imperturbable good-humour. He is in this respect the opposite of his opponent, Sir Charles Russell, the most skilful cross-examiner of the day. When "Dickey" makes up his mind to irritate "Charlie," he becomes extremely courteous, bows to his antagonist, and smiles as in a recent little scene, when Sir Charles turned "rusty" at Sir Richard's request to be allowed to see his documents.

⁂

At Cambridge, Sir Richard distinguished himself ; but he did it in the "schools." not of ancient learning, but of Christain muscularity. He was the tip-topmost athlete of his day. He beat the Oxford men in the two mile race ; and, without any very remarkable force of intellect, he has out-distanced most of his competitors in the race of professional life. As a lawyer, he is strong on commercial cases. And he is a good hand at a song—as we formerly had occasion to remark.

⁂

Sir Henry James, the Attorney-General's first lieutenant in the Commission trial, is in most respects the opposite of his chief. He has however, in common with him, the qualities of good humour and urbanity. Sir Henry "warms up" on occasion, but he never gets out of temper. He possesses a lively sense of the ridiculous, which Sir Richard scarcely does. Things which put Sir Richard on his dignity, sickle Sir Henry James. Sir Henry is mercurial, where Sir Richard Webster is solid. He was made a Q.C. at the age of 42. He is older than the Attorney-General by fourteen years.

⁂

A fraud of a somewhat amusing kind was recently practiced in the case of the two Matabele headmen who have gone to England. The friends who are in charge of them took them recently to the Empire, the Alhambra, and other places where acrobatic performances were to be seen. It was, however, represented to the swarthy guests that the performances of the acrobats were nothing exceptional, but only part of the training which all Englishmen have to go through in order to fit them to be warriors. The audience were represented as being those who had already attained perfection, and were merely engaged in judging and applauding the neophytes actually on the stage.

⁂

The Matabeles, who are excessively shrewd, asked at this point how it was that some of the performers were young laides. The answer was that they were young ladies who are engaged to be married, and that no English girl was allowed to marry until she could satisfy the proper authorities of her physical agility—otherwise, it was obvious her children might deteriorate from the normal national standard of achievement. The idea of Miss Dallas Yorke's marriage with the Duke of Portland being deferred until she could execute the double somersault or the aerial flight strikes us as funny.

⁂

General Harrison locked his doors against "office-seekers," but he was unable to keep out a stalwart German named Hugo Zeimann, steward of the Hotel Richelieu, Chicago. This novel interviewer wishes to be the next steward of the White House, and, imitating Fletcher of Saltoun's famous saying about the ballads of a nation, he said, "Let me make the dinners of the President, and I care not who makes his Cabinet." Zeimann guaranteed that General Harrison's digestion should never go off the track, and his liver never go back on him ; and that, in fact, under his dinners he couldn't be anything but a cheerful and popular President if he tried. As the Scotch lawyers say, the case has gone to svizandum.

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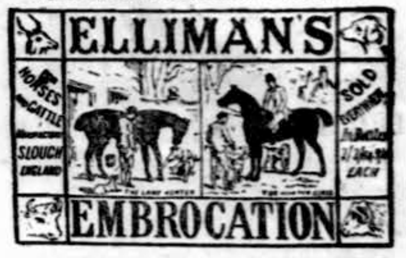

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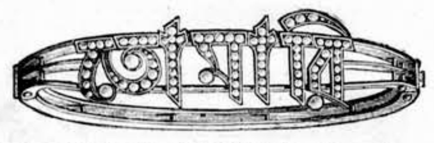

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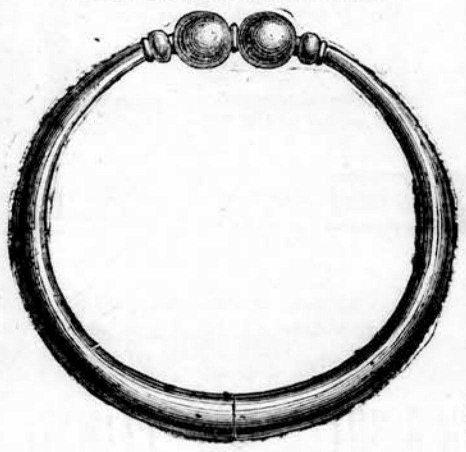

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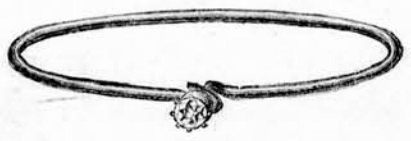

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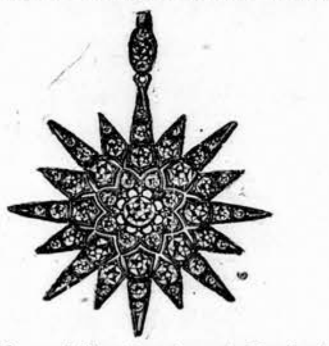

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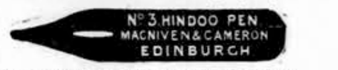

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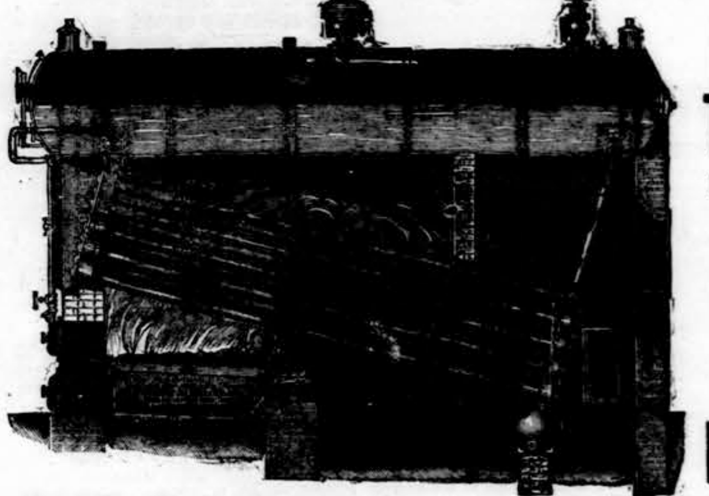

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